

Exhibit 2

Kosuke Imai, PhD
The South Carolina State Confvs.McMaster/Alexander

August 8, 2022

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA DIVISION
THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE
CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP,
et al.,
Plaintiffs,
vs. CASE NO. 3:21-cv-03302-MGL-TJH-RMG
THOMAS C. ALEXANDER,
et al.,
Defendants.
DEPOSITION OF: KOSUKE IMAI, PhD (Via VTC)
DATE: August 8, 2022
TIME: 11:04 a.m.
LOCATION: Cambridge, MA
TAKEN BY: Counsel for the Senate Defendants
REPORTED BY: SOLANGE RUIZ-URIBE, Court Reporter
Via Videoteleconference

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20 ALSO PRESENT:

21 SAMANTHA FORAN, ACLU Intern

22 (INDEX AT REAR OF TRANSCRIPT)

1 KOSUKE IMAI, PhD,
2 after first being duly sworn, testified as follows:

3 EXAMINATION

4 BY MR. GORE:

5 Q. Good morning, Dr. Imai.

6 A. Good morning.

7 Q. Thank you for being here today. For the
8 record will you say your full name and spell your
9 last name, please.

10 A. Kosuke Imai, it's spelled I-M-A-I.

11 Q. Dr. Imai, my name is John Gore. I'm with
12 the law firm of Jones Day. I represent the Senate
13 defendants, Senate President Thomas Alexander and
14 Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman, Luke Rankin,
15 and we are here today in the Congressional
16 redistricting case in South Carolina.

17 Do you understand that you are
18 appearing in connection with that case?

19 A. Yes, I do.

20 Q. The court reporter has just placed you
21 under oath and do you understand that means you are
22 under an obligation to tell the truth today?

23 A. Yes, I do.

24 Q. Is there any reason you are unable to
25 testify truthfully today?

1 A. No.

2 Q. The court reporter is here to take down
3 your testimony and to do so she'll need verbal
4 answers; yes and no. She can't record nods or
5 shakes of the head. Does that make sense?

6 A. Okay, yes. That makes sense.

7 Q. And are you being represented by counsel
8 here today?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And who is that?

11 A. Mr. Cepeda.

12 Q. So Mr. Cepeda may from time to time object
13 to some of my questions, things like objection to
14 form, and he's obviously entitled to do that. But
15 unless he instructs you not to answer, you should go
16 ahead and answer all of my questions.

17 A. Okay.

18 Q. Do you understand that?

19 A. That makes sense, yes.

20 Q. And most important rule today, if you
21 don't understand a question please ask me to
22 clarify. Can we have that agreement?

23 A. Yes, I will.

24 Q. And if you answer a question I'm going to
25 assume that you understood it; is that fair?

1 A. That's fair.

2 Q. And of course, if you need to take a break
3 for any reason just please let me know and we can
4 take a break. We'll take periodic breaks throughout
5 the day. My only request is that if a question is
6 pending, you answer the question before we take the
7 break; does that make sense?

8 A. Yes, that makes sense.

9 Q. Okay. Great. How many times have you
10 been deposed, Dr. Imai?

11 A. I think I had once before.

12 Q. Okay. And do you remember which case that
13 was?

14 A. I think it was a South Carolina house
15 case.

16 Q. Okay. Dr. Imai, where are you today?

17 A. I'm in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

18 Q. And is anyone in the room with you?

19 A. No.

20 Q. What did you do to prepare for today's
21 deposition?

22 A. I reviewed my own report and exhibits that
23 were sent by Mr. Cepeda and I also had conversations
24 with Mr. Cepeda.

25 Q. How many conversations have you had with

1 Mr. Cepeda?

2 A. I think we had maybe four times, four or
3 five times before this -- before today.

4 Q. When did those conversations take place?

5 A. Most recently it took place on Friday and
6 Saturday of last week and before that we had a
7 conversation, if I recall correctly, I think the
8 last week or the last couple weeks of July.

9 Q. How long did each of those conversations
10 last?

11 A. I'd say an hour to two hours, one hour to
12 two hours.

13 Q. Was anyone else present for those
14 conversations?

15 A. I think that Ms. Yan may have been present
16 in not all -- not all instances but one or two
17 times.

18 Q. And apart from Mr. Cepeda and Ms. Yan have
19 you discussed today's deposition with anyone else?

20 A. No.

21 Q. Do you have any documents with you today?

22 A. I have my own expert report which was sent
23 to me, just printed out a copy of it, a paper copy
24 of it as well as some other materials that was sent
25 by the -- you know, the exhibit materials that were

1 sent by counsel, the South Carolina House
2 Representative Redistricting Guideline copy as well
3 as Senate Guideline copy and two reports by Mr. Sean
4 Trende that were also sent to me by counsel as part
5 of the exhibit, you know, the exhibit folder that I
6 received. I just printed them up just in case that
7 I need to reference them.

8 Q. Do any of your documents have handwritten
9 notes on them?

10 A. No.

11 Q. We touched on this a little bit before but
12 which documents did you review in preparing for
13 today's deposition?

14 A. So I reviewed my own report. I also
15 reviewed the reports by Mr. Sean Trende, two reports
16 that were sent to me as part of the exhibit. I also
17 reviewed the redistricting guidelines, the House and
18 Senate Redistricting Guidelines that was also sent
19 to me as part of the exhibit materials. And I also
20 reviewed, you know, other materials that were sent
21 to me as part of the exhibit, some of them brief,
22 very briefly.

23 Q. At any time have you reviewed any of the
24 other plaintiffs' expert reports in this case?

25 A. Can you repeat the question again? Sorry.

1 Q. Certainly. At any time have you reviewed
2 any of the other plaintiffs' expert reports in this
3 case?

4 A. I don't recall reviewing other experts
5 reports, yeah.

6 Q. So have you reviewed any expert reports by
7 Dr. Baodong Liu?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Moon Duchin?

10 A. No.

11 Q. Dr. Bagley?

12 A. No.

13 Q. Or Dr. Ragusa?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Thank you. Dr. Imai, I'm going to
16 introduce as the first exhibit the document that was
17 sent to you as tab one in the zip folder, if you
18 want to turn to that.

19 A. Yeah.

20 (Defendant's Exhibit No. 1, SENATE
21 DEFENDANTS' AMENDED NOTICE OF TAKING VIDEO CONFERENCE
22 DEPOSITION OF KOSUKE IMAI, PHD, was marked for
23 identification.)

24 THE WITNESS: Okay. I have it opened.

25 BY MR. GORE:

1 Q. And I'm going to display this as well as
2 in Exhibit Share --

3 A. Okay.

4 Q. For the benefit of counsel and our court
5 reporter. Dr. Imai, do you recognize this document?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. What document is this?

8 A. This is the announcement about notice of
9 deposition.

10 Q. And do you recall receiving this document?

11 A. Yes, I do.

12 Q. Now turn with me, if you will, to what I
13 believe is the seventh page or so of this document.

14 A. Seventh page.

15 Q. The page has Exhibit A at the top.

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And the letter A, B and C. Do you see
18 that?

19 A. Yes, I see that.

20 Q. And this is a subpoena for you to produce
21 documents in connection with your testimony. What
22 did you do to collect documents listed here on
23 Exhibit A?

24 A. For Exhibit A I listed all the books and
25 treatises and articles and publication that were

1 used in my, you know, to formulate my opinions in
2 this case in my own expert report. And so I asked
3 counsel to simply submit those for Exhibit B and C.
4 I was struggling during the time when this request
5 came and so I asked counsel to prepare these because
6 all these items were with counsel and, you know,
7 they were cc'd on email.

8 And then I, upon my return from my
9 travel I checked my inbox and to make sure that no
10 item is missing, I sent all the list of items that I
11 have to counsel to cross-check. And I confirmed
12 that, all the materials, relevant materials being
13 submitted.

14 Q. Dr. Imai, did you receive any data from
15 plaintiffs' counsel in this case --

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. To form your report?

18 A. Yes, I did.

19 Q. And what data did you receive?

20 A. All the data that were used in my analysis
21 which are listed in my expert report I received from
22 counsel.

23 Q. And other than the data listed in your
24 expert report did you receive any other data from
25 plaintiffs' counsel?

1 A. There may have been included in the data
2 that were shared with me that, you know, for
3 example, there may have been variables that I did
4 not use, I did not end up using in my analysis, but
5 I don't recall exactly what were, you know, in the
6 data shared but not included in my analysis.

7 Q. And whether you used the data or not, what
8 types of data did plaintiffs' counsel provide you?

9 A. Data mostly from the census data, the
10 shared files and population few years and racial
11 information that I used. And then in addition there
12 were also data about incumbent residence location
13 which I used for my analysis.

14 Q. Did counsel provide you with any election
15 data?

16 A. I don't think so but again, you know, I
17 did not use them at all in my analysis. I cannot
18 100 percent certain that no election data were
19 included in the -- in the data that were sent to me
20 but I certainly did not look at them.

21 Q. Did counsel provide you any assumptions to
22 rely on in your expert report?

23 A. We discussed the assumptions that I used
24 in my analysis during conversations we had in the
25 course of preparing my draft report and -- but yeah,

1 that's what I received, some feedback.

2 Q. And what assumptions did counsel provide
3 you that you relied on in your expert report?

4 MR. CEPEDA: Objection; mischaracterizes
5 the record.

6 MR. GORE: You can answer.

7 THE WITNESS: The assumptions were not
8 directly provided. We may have discussed them
9 during our conversations of draft reports but all
10 the assumptions that I ended up imposing in my final
11 report are my own decisions.

12 BY MR. GORE:

13 Q. And are those assumptions disclosed in
14 your expert report?

15 A. Yes. All the assumptions are written in
16 the expert report.

17 Q. Okay.

18 A. In the form of algorithm constraints, just
19 to be clear.

20 Q. Thank you. Dr. Imai, I want to talk a
21 little bit about how you were hired for this case.
22 Do you recall who first contacted you about this
23 case?

24 A. I think it was Ms. Yan but I might be
25 wrong. It could be Mr. Cepeda but I think one of

1 the two people contacted me first.

2 Q. And do you have a formal engagement letter
3 with the ACLU or the NAACP Legal Defense Fund?

4 A. Yes, I do.

5 Q. And who is that with?

6 A. I think it was with the ACLU.

7 Q. And other than this case are there any
8 other cases where you have been retained by the
9 ACLU?

10 A. Yes. Oh, would you like me to list them?

11 Q. I'll ask follow-up questions. Can you
12 tell me what those cases are?

13 A. Okay. So it should be listed in my expert
14 report but they are Alabama Congressional case and
15 Ohio State House Congressional case. Let's see.
16 And the South Carolina State House case. Yeah, I
17 think that's -- that's it.

18 Q. How much are you charging for your work in
19 this case?

20 A. So it's a hourly charge of \$450.

21 Q. Do you have a cap on your fees for this
22 case?

23 A. There may have been a cap in the agreement
24 that needs to be discussed if I reach that cap but I
25 don't recall specifics.

1 Q. Did anyone assist you in preparing your
2 expert report?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Who is that?

5 A. So I have research assistants and there
6 are three research assistants that were involved in
7 preparing for my expert report. One is Shiro
8 Kuriwaki. Would you like me to spell that for you?

9 Q. Please.

10 A. Okay. Shiro is S-H-I-R-O. And Kuriwaki
11 is K-U-R-I-W-A-K-I. And Tyler Sinko. Sinko is
12 S-I-N-K-O. And Kevin Wang. K-E -- oh, Kevin you
13 know. Wang is W-A-N-G.

14 Q. What did Shiro do to assist you on your
15 report?

16 A. He helped me, under my guidance, run
17 simulations, make figures, et cetera.

18 Q. What did Tyler do to assist you on your
19 expert report?

20 A. The same.

21 Q. How about Kevin?

22 A. The same.

23 Q. Has anyone conducted a peer review of your
24 expert report?

25 A. I don't think so. Would you -- do you

1 mean the academic peer reviews?

2 Q. Yes.

3 A. No, no.

4 Q. Dr. Imai, I'm next going to pull up your
5 expert report.

6 A. Okay.

7 Q. Which I believe is tab two in your binder.

8 A. Yes, I got this opened.

9 (Defendant's Exhibit No. 2, EXPERT REPORT OF
10 KOSUKE IMAI, PH.D. DATED APRIL 4, 2022, was marked for
11 identification.)

12 BY MR. GORE:

13 Q. I'm introducing this now as Exhibit Two
14 and loading it into Exhibit Share. Dr. Imai, do you
15 recognize this document?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. What is this document?

18 A. This is a report I wrote.

19 Q. Does this expert report contain all of
20 your opinions related to the Congressional plan
21 litigation?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Do you intend to offer any opinions at
24 trial that are not contained in your report?

25 A. No.

1 Q. Do you intend to supplement or amend your
2 report?

3 A. Not right now.

4 Q. Did you prepare a rebuttal report in this
5 case?

6 A. No, I didn't.

7 Q. Why not?

8 A. I reviewed the report by Mr. Trende and --
9 but he did not use any simulation analysis and, you
10 know, my expertise is about redistricting simulation
11 so I decided to not offer any opinions on that
12 particular report.

13 Q. Dr. Imai, I'm going to turn to page 31 of
14 your report.

15 A. Okay, page 31.

16 Q. Which is a copy of your CV.

17 A. Oh, okay.

18 Q. But I understand this may no longer be
19 your current CV. Is this still your current CV?

20 A. No. This was prepared when I submitted my
21 report back in April.

22 Q. And I'm going to pull up what I believe is
23 your updated CV which unfortunately is not included
24 in your zip file.

25 A. Oh, okay.

1 Q. But I will pull it up on Exhibit Share and
2 I can share my screen with you if you can see it.
3 Do you have access to Exhibit Share?

4 A. I don't have -- that's the software
5 that --

6 Q. Yeah, it's part --

7 A. No.

8 Q. A browser.

9 A. Okay. I don't have that right now.

10 Q. Now, Dr. Imai, I have tried to share my
11 screen with you.

12 A. Yeah.

13 Q. And it's small on your monitor. Can you
14 see that?

15 A. I can see that. It's big now.

16 Q. And this I believe is your -- this is --
17 says Kosuke Imai CV June 2022; is that correct?

18 A. That's correct.

19 Q. And do you recognize this document?

20 A. Yes. I shared this with counsel.

21 Q. And what is this?

22 A. My CV.

23 Q. Is it your current CV?

24 A. Well, it's CV as of June, you know, as of
25 June when I received that request.

1 Q. I've marked this as Exhibit Three for the
2 record.

3 (Defendant's Exhibit No. 3, JUNE 2022
4 CURRICULUM VITAE OF KOSUKE IMAI, was marked for
5 identification.)

6 BY MR. GORE:

7 Q. Dr. Imai, can you briefly describe your
8 educational background.

9 A. Yes. I received bachelor of arts in
10 liberal arts from University of Tokyo in 1998. I
11 received a master's degree in statistics from
12 Harvard in 2002 and I received PhD in political
13 science from also Harvard in 2003.

14 Q. And as part of your education did you take
15 any classes in legislative redistricting?

16 A. Oh, there is no such a class back then
17 that I was aware of so I did not take it.

18 Q. And when did redistricting become part of
19 your studies or scholarship?

20 A. I think it was around 2010.

21 Q. And how did you become interested in
22 redistricting as a topic of scholarship?

23 A. You know, I was interested in methodology
24 that's used to evaluate redistricting trends because
25 my expertise is political methodology which is

1 greater study of algorithms and statistical methods
2 for understanding political science. So this was
3 one of the important topics in the field.

4 Q. And what is the focus of your legislative
5 redistricting scholarship?

6 A. There are -- there are two components.
7 One is the development and application of algorithms
8 to evaluate the redistricting trends. And the
9 second part is the method development for ecological
10 inference which basically trying to inquire
11 individual behavior from aggregate data.

12 Q. Have you written any peer-reviewed
13 publications about South Carolina?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Have you submitted any works for
16 publication that were not published?

17 A. Can you repeat that question again?

18 Q. Sure. During your career --

19 A. Uh-huh.

20 Q. Have you submitted any articles, books or
21 other written works for peer review that were
22 rejected for publication and not published?

23 A. Oh, I see. Yes, yes.

24 Q. How many, how many of those?

25 A. Oh, you can count, you know, number of

1 publications I have but it's hard to count the
2 number of rejections. Many.

3 Q. Any about redistricting?

4 A. Oh, yes.

5 Q. And what do you recall about any of those
6 publications and why they were rejected?

7 A. I don't recall specifics of reasons for
8 rejections, you know. It ranges from, you know,
9 complaints about the algorithm itself or complaints
10 about -- or criticism, I shouldn't say complaints --
11 criticism about applications, criticism about
12 literature reviewed to, you know -- it ranges by one
13 review to another. So I don't recall all the
14 specifics.

15 Q. And were any of these draft articles about
16 simulation analysis?

17 A. Oh, yes.

18 Q. And what do you recall about criticisms of
19 those articles?

20 A. So for example, the paper I eventually
21 published in Journal of Computational and Graphical
22 Statistics, during that review process of that
23 paper, there were criticism about how, you know, the
24 full particular performance of the algorithm I was
25 studying at that time. And there may have been also

1 criticisms about the interpretation of the empirical
2 applications of that particular algorithm.

3 Q. And with respect to these draft articles,
4 did any of them discuss or relate to the simulation
5 analysis you used for your expert report in this
6 case?

7 A. They are related but they are not the ones
8 that I used for this analysis.

9 Q. What were the simulation analyses in your
10 draft articles that were rejected for publication?
11 Can you explain to me what those were?

12 A. Can you repeat that question again?

13 Q. Sure. I'd just like to understand the
14 differences between those simulation analyses and
15 the one you did in this report. So can you explain
16 to me the differences or explain to me what those
17 analyses were and I'll follow up by asking about
18 your analysis in this case.

19 A. Okay. Just to be clear, rejection doesn't
20 necessarily mean that the paper will never be
21 published. So if -- it's an iterative process, so
22 often it's very rare for paper in academic journals
23 to be accepted when you submit and often it will be
24 rejected and sometimes you will be asked to revise,
25 to address the criticism and resubmit.

1 And eventually the paper may get
2 accepted or the paper may be submitted to a
3 different journal and then again through the review
4 process you -- after it goes through the process
5 eventually, you know, the paper gets accepted.

6 So it's a long process so the fact
7 that the paper is rejected doesn't necessarily mean
8 it will never be published, just to make sure that's
9 understood.

10 And the difference between algorithm
11 that I used which is the merge-split type algorithm
12 that's explained in my expert report is different
13 from the algorithms that were developed in the
14 articles that I have. They are both, all these
15 algorithms are part of the Monte Carlo methods, it's
16 a broad class of mathematical algorithms that try to
17 plan and regenerate representative sample from the
18 particular populations. It's all related, part of
19 the Monte Carlo family.

20 But the algorithm that I used which
21 is the merge-split, broadly speaking, basically is a
22 Markov chain Monte Carlo algorithm where you
23 basically randomly choose two districts, adjacent
24 districts, and you launch them and then you run the
25 resplit in a specific way and then you retreat. So

1 that you start with a particular plan might be an
2 enacted plan and then you'll randomly merge two
3 adjacent districts and then randomly split them and
4 that way you start modifying the plan.

5 The algorithm that I developed in my
6 own article, there are two types. One is called
7 Frep, which basically start modifying the boundaries
8 of particular units by swapping certain units, say
9 precincts, from one district to another in a
10 specific way and then proceed.

11 The other one is called sequential
12 Monte Carlo which basically starts from scratch so
13 it's a blank slate and it starts creating one
14 district at a time.

15 So these are the different types of
16 algorithms that are all part of the family of Monte
17 Carlo methods and for this case I used the more
18 split-type algorithm.

19 Q. Thank you for all that. I'm going to
20 scroll down on your CV to what I believe is the last
21 page. It appears to be buffering.

22 A. Yeah.

23 Q. Let me do this a different way.

24 A. Yeah.

25 Q. Let's go back to your expert report if we

1 can.

2 A. Okay.

3 Q. Which was previously marked as Exhibit
4 Two.

5 A. Right. I have Two, right.

6 Q. Yes.

7 A. Okay.

8 MR. CEPEDA: Tab two is the CV.

9 MR. GORE: I think tab one was the notice
10 of deposition. Tab two is the report which
11 contained an old version of the CV.

12 MR. CEPEDA: Yeah.

13 MR. GORE: And I've marked the new version
14 of the CV as Exhibit Three, although it wasn't a
15 tab. I'm trying to pull this back up if I can.
16 That's back in Exhibit Share. Exhibit Two.

17 BY MR. GORE:

18 Q. And I want to go, Dr. Imai, if we might,
19 to paragraph -- let's start with paragraph 13 on
20 page 6.

21 A. Oh, so this is tab two?

22 Q. Yes, sir.

23 A. Thirteen. Okay page 13 of which
24 paragraph?

25 Q. It's -- sorry, paragraph 13.

1 A. Oh, 13 you said.

2 Q. Yeah.

3 A. Thirteen, page 6. Okay. I have it here.

4 Q. Paragraph 13 mentions that your
5 methodology for predicting individuals' race was
6 used in a recent decision of the Second Circuit?

7 A. That's right.

8 Q. Were you an expert witness in that case?

9 A. No.

10 Q. What is your methodology for predicting
11 individuals' race using voter files and census data?

12 A. So I focus on developing statistical
13 methodology to use voter file information,
14 information from voter files such as name and
15 address of registered voters and tried to impute the
16 race which is used in some of the ecological
17 inference analysis.

18 Q. Is that the same as Bayesian Improved
19 Surname Geocoding?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. Thank you. All right. Now, let's look at
22 paragraph 14.

23 A. Okay.

24 Q. And I want to ask you if this is a
25 complete list of all cases in which you have been an

1 expert witness?

2 A. So I have filed expert report in July,
3 maybe it's three or four weeks ago for Jacksonville,
4 Florida case which was not included when this CV was
5 submitted back in March or April.

6 Q. And what -- is the Jacksonville case also
7 a redistricting case?

8 A. Yes. It's a city council redistricting
9 case.

10 Q. Other than the Jacksonville case does
11 paragraph 14 list all cases in which you have
12 appeared as an expert or submitted an expert report?

13 A. I think so. Except Ohio case has evolved
14 and I'm involved in both state legislative case and
15 Congressional case and sometimes I'm not 100 percent
16 sure what the name of the case is. I think that has
17 changed. But either way, I submitted reports to
18 those two cases.

19 Q. Are all the cases in which you have been
20 an expert redistricting cases?

21 A. Yes, these are all redistricting cases.

22 Q. And have you ever testified or submitted a
23 report as an expert in any non-redistricting cases?

24 A. No.

25 Q. Have you ever been an expert on behalf of

1 a defendant in a redistricting case?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Which case was that?

4 A. I think the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania
5 case, Pennsylvania State House redistricting case
6 is -- I think it was a defendant because I testified
7 as expert witness for the legislative, the
8 apportionment commission.

9 Q. Will you identify all the cases in this
10 paragraph that are racial gerrymandering cases.

11 A. Okay. So Alabama case is a racial
12 gerrymandering case, Congressional and also South
13 Carolina House, you know, South Carolina House,
14 State House case is also racial gerrymandering case.

15 Q. Are the rest of the cases here in
16 paragraph 14 partisan gerrymandering cases?

17 A. That's right. I think so.

18 Q. How about Jacksonville?

19 A. Oh, Jacksonville is a racial
20 gerrymandering case. Thank you.

21 Q. So this case, Graham versus Adams in
22 Kentucky, is a partisan gerrymandering case; is that
23 right?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. Dr. Imai, are you a map drawer?

1 A. No.

2 Q. Have you ever been qualified as an expert
3 in map drawing?

4 A. No.

5 Q. Have you ever been disqualified as an
6 expert witness?

7 A. No, not that I know.

8 Q. And in any case, have some or all of your
9 expert opinions been found inadmissible by a court?

10 A. Not that I know of.

11 Q. All right. I'd like to focus now on the
12 summary of opinions which starts on the page 4.
13 It's paragraph six to seven.

14 A. Okay. Hold on. Page 4, okay.

15 Q. And I believe your report analyzes the
16 South Carolina Congressional map enacted earlier
17 there year; is that correct?

18 A. That's correct.

19 Q. And I will generally refer to that map as
20 the enacted plan; does that make sense to you?

21 A. That's how I refer to it so that works for
22 me.

23 Q. Great. Does your report examine whether
24 the enacted plan intentionally discriminates on the
25 basis of race?

1 A. Not the part intentional, no.

2 Q. And so your report draws no conclusions
3 about intent; is that right?

4 A. Right. That's correct. No opinion on
5 intent.

6 Q. And your report -- does your report
7 conclude that race predominated over traditional
8 districting criteria in the enacted plan?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Why not?

11 A. This is a statistical analysis and a
12 statistical evaluation so my analysis only addresses
13 whether race played a significant role in
14 determining the district boundaries in the enacted
15 plan, not the legal conclusion suggested by the
16 phrase, the predominant.

17 Q. Paragraph seven, starting at the sentence
18 that carries over from page 4 to 5.

19 A. Uh-huh.

20 Q. Uses the word cracks and the word
21 cracking. Do you see that?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. How do you define cracking as that term is
24 use in your report?

25 A. It's a simple definition that refers to

1 splitting particular geographical area and that's
2 the definition. Splitting into multiple districts.

3 Q. So splitting a county, splitting any
4 county in South Carolina, does that constitute
5 cracking under your definition?

6 A. I wouldn't call it cracking a county.
7 Usually I use cracking as particular group of orders
8 for living, you know, specific geography, so not so
9 much about administrative boundaries themselves.

10 Q. Does cracking occur any time a group of
11 say black voters is divided into more than one
12 district?

13 A. You may call that cracking. I think in my
14 report you can, you know, think of cracking as just
15 a splitting a group of voters who live in, you know,
16 certain geographical area. It has no legal or any
17 other meaning.

18 Q. So what does -- in your report is there a
19 particular test for when cracking occurs or is it
20 simply the splitting of voters, like you just said?

21 A. Splitting voters, you can test whether
22 that's unusual. So you can test, use the
23 statistical test, to see if particular splitting or
24 cracking is unusual related to the simulated plans.

25 Q. Did you conduct an effectiveness analysis

1 on the enacted plan or in any of your simulation
2 plans?

3 A. No, I did not.

4 Q. And did you analyze any election data in
5 your report?

6 A. No, no.

7 Q. And did you analyze the political effect
8 of any plan?

9 A. Would you clarify what you mean by
10 political effect?

11 Q. Sure. Well, for example, did you consider
12 whether districts were likely to elect a Republican
13 or a Democrat?

14 A. Oh, no.

15 Q. And did you consider partisan performance
16 in any district?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Now we talked a little bit before about
19 the methodology you used, I believe you gave some
20 detail on. And I want to understand. Let's turn to
21 paragraph 17 on page 7 of your report.

22 A. Okay, hold on. Yes.

23 Q. I believe paragraph 17 says that you set
24 to generate a representative sample of all possible
25 plans that satisfy a specified set of criteria; is

1 that right?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. And how does your methodology ensure a
4 representative sample?

5 A. Right. So this is -- the algorithm that I
6 use is merge-split type algorithm and it is a type
7 of Markov chain Monte Carlo algorithm and this
8 algorithm is a target distribution which is
9 specified by, in this case, specifying the set of
10 constraints that are imposed in the algorithms and
11 once those constraints are imposed the algorithm has
12 a mathematical property that generates a
13 representative sample from that distribution that
14 you specified.

15 Q. And is there anything that you do in your
16 methodology or through the algorithm to guarantee
17 that the set of simulation plans you end up with is
18 in fact a representative sample?

19 A. So the guarantee comes from mathematical
20 property. So there is a mathematical theorem that
21 gives mathematical guarantee. And in addition, we
22 use standard diagnostics to ensure that the samples
23 that we generate is following what in the field
24 described as the best practice of using this type of
25 algorithm.

1 Q. All right. Dr. Imai, I'm going to pull up
2 what is Exhibit Four.

3 (Defendant's Exhibit No. 4, SEQUENTIAL MONTE
4 CARLO FOR SAMPLING BALANCED AND COMPACT REDISTRICTING
5 PLANS PAPER, was marked for identification.)
6 BY MR. GORE:

7 Q. Tab four in your binder and it will also
8 be numbered as Exhibit Four.

9 A. Okay, tab four. Yes.

10 Q. Now I uploaded it in Exhibit Share as
11 well. Dr. Imai, do you recognize this document?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. What is this document?

14 A. This is a paper I've written on
15 redistricting simulation.

16 Q. Has this paper been published?

17 A. Not yet.

18 Q. But you hope it will, right?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. So I'd like to just walk through a couple
21 of points that you make in this paper. So in the
22 abstract --

23 A. Sure.

24 Q. Is that -- well, let me back up.

25 So this paper is about sequential

1 Monte Carlo method, right?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. And we talked about that earlier, that the
4 sequential method starts from a blank slate.

5 A. That's right.

6 Q. Whereas the Markov chain method starts
7 with an existing plan; is that correct?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. Are there any other differences between
10 sequential Monte Carlo method and the Markov chain
11 Monte Carlo method?

12 A. I mean, there are a lot of differences
13 that, you know, in this application. Just so the
14 most basic difference is this nature that sequential
15 Monte Carlo starts from a blank slate and start
16 building one district at a time. And then once you
17 generate, you know, one -- so you basically generate
18 multiple plans in parallel.

19 Whereas, Markov chain Monte Carlo
20 will generate multiple plans, not in parallel, but
21 in actually sequence. So it start generating
22 multiple plans by modifying a plan, you know,
23 sequentially. So even though sequential part is
24 used for the sequential Monte Carlo, Markov chain is
25 more independent. So it starts from the existing

1 plan and then generating different -- start
2 generating different plans by modifying it.

3 Whereas the SMC is really about
4 starting from a blank slate and start building one
5 district at a time.

6 Q. Thank you. So I want to start with the
7 third sentence in the abstract of this paper.

8 A. Okay.

9 Q. And I'm just going to read that out loud.
10 It says: For successful application sampling
11 methods must scale to large maps with many
12 districts, incorporate realistic legal constraints
13 and accurately and efficiently sample from a
14 selected target distribution. Unfortunately, most
15 existing methods struggle in at least one of these
16 areas.

17 So my first question, Dr. Imai, did I
18 read that correctly?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. Do you agree that simulation analysis must
21 incorporate realistic legal constraints?

22 A. I agree.

23 Q. And the next sentence says that: Most
24 existing methods struggle in at least one of these
25 areas.

1 A. Uh-huh.

2 Q. And are the existing methods referred to
3 in this sentence, Markov chain Monte Carlo methods?

4 A. Included is Markov chain Monte Carlo
5 algorithm. That's not the only one, but yes.

6 Q. What other methods are included here?

7 A. There are enumeration algorithm, which
8 simply enumerate all possible, you know,
9 redistricting plans under certain set of
10 constraints.

11 There are also something called
12 constructive Monte Carlo methods which often start
13 with a seed for each district. So you pick -- if
14 you have six districts you pick six precincts, for
15 example, and then start growing a district from each
16 of those seed precincts.

17 So there are different type of
18 algorithms out there other than the SMC and MCMC.
19 And that sentence, the existing methods include all
20 that.

21 Q. And I'm going to skip down a couple of
22 sentences to a sentence that starts, because.

23 Because it draws many plans in
24 parallel, the SMC algorithm can efficiently explore
25 the relevant space of redistricting plans better

1 than the existing Markov chain Monte Carlo, MCMC
2 algorithms that generate plans sequentially.

3 Did I read that correctly?

4 A. You did.

5 Q. And so is it your view that SMC is better
6 than the Markov chain Monte Carlo algorithm?

7 A. So I don't want to make general statement
8 like that because even though, you know, in the
9 abstract that's one way to summarize how the
10 sequential Monte Carlo improves upon the existing
11 methods.

12 Depending on different cases,
13 especially the purpose of analysis, you know,
14 certain algorithm may do just fine and, you know,
15 certain algorithm may be more suitable than other
16 algorithms. So I don't want you to think of this
17 statement applies generally to every single, you
18 know, redistributing analysis algorithms on that.

19 Q. I'm going to scroll down to the next page
20 which I think is page 2 of the document or the PDF,
21 but it's page 1 in the footer. It's the page after
22 the abstract.

23 A. Oh, okay. Okay.

24 Q. And then it's the fourth paragraph down,
25 starts, MC algorithms.

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. MCMC algorithms, citation, can in theory
3 sample from a specific target distribution and
4 incorporate constraints through the use of an energy
5 function. In practice, however, existing algorithms
6 struggle to mix and traverse through a highly
7 complex sampling space, making scale a bit difficult
8 and accuracy hard to prove. Some of these
9 algorithms make proposals by flipping precincts at
10 the boundary of existing districts, rendering it
11 difficult or even impossible to transition between
12 points in the state space, especially as more
13 constraints are imposed.

14 Did I read that correctly?

15 A. Yes, you did.

16 Q. And is that a valid criticism of MCM
17 algorithms?

18 A. I think it's a valid general criticism of
19 the MCMC algorithm but I would like to emphasize
20 that depending on the specific use case, this
21 particular, you know, criticism may not apply. So
22 it should be evaluated based on the specific use
23 case.

24 Q. And is that point made in this paragraph
25 of the draft or elsewhere in the draft?

1 A. I don't recall all the sentences I've
2 written but, you know, this is a general point
3 that's being made, not a criticism of specific
4 applications per se. So I think for any statistical
5 analysis if you are criticizing a particular
6 application of it, you would want to consider the
7 specific factors that are relevant for that case.

8 You know, this is general weakness of
9 the MCMC algorithms that are acknowledged in the
10 field but that doesn't mean that, you know, that the
11 application of it, all the applications of it are
12 automatically invalid and it needs to be -- the
13 validity of the application needs to be evaluated
14 case by case.

15 Q. Dr. Imai, in light of these criticisms of
16 MCMC algorithms, why did you use that approach here
17 instead of SMC in your report?

18 A. Okay. There are several reasons. First,
19 I'd like to point out that in the race-blind
20 simulations that I have conducted, so this is
21 referring to the first race-blind simulation which
22 basically generates the simulated boundaries between
23 districts one and six.

24 And then the second race-blind
25 simulation which examines the District 1 within the

1 Charleston County, okay. So in these two race-blind
2 simulations, because there is only two districts are
3 in question, essentially the SMC and MCMC are very,
4 very similar.

5 So if you recall, merge-split
6 algorithm, they merge two districts and then spread
7 them. And SMC starts from blank slate and then
8 generate one district at a time.

9 In these cases where you only have
10 two districts starting from the blank slate and
11 merging and then splitting is essentially the same.
12 So they are very, very similar in terms of the --
13 how the algorithm -- how the algorithm, you know,
14 progresses.

15 And for the statewide analysis where
16 I analyze all districts at a time, there are
17 important differences, how the SMC handles that case
18 as well as MCMC handles that case. But there I
19 wanted to impose the constraint that the District 6
20 has this VRA percentage, BVAP percentage, between 45
21 and 50 percent, and so in order to specify, to tell
22 the algorithm that District 6 should have that
23 percentage, it's better to use MCMC algorithm where
24 you start with existing primary states enacted plan,
25 which has a District 6 and then generate the new

1 districts in sequence.

2 Whereas, if you start from a blank
3 slate, it's a little bit more difficult to tell the
4 algorithm District 6 should have BVAP proportion or
5 percentage. So it makes sense for that statewide
6 analysis to use the merge-split type of algorithm
7 and for the sake of consistency, I use the
8 merge-split algorithm in the race-blind simulation,
9 whereas, the rest difference between the use of SMC
10 and merge-split because there are only two districts
11 that are involved.

12 Q. Could you have used the SMC algorithm for
13 your statewide simulations?

14 A. It would have taken, you know, different
15 type of constraints. I haven't -- you could try it.
16 I haven't tried that.

17 Q. Is there any technical reason why that
18 would not be possible?

19 A. I wouldn't say it's impossible because I
20 haven't tried it, but as I explained, SMC starts
21 from the blank slate and they build the district in
22 sequence, one by one. And so to impose the VRA
23 constraints, which is basically pairing the
24 algorithm that the particular district should have
25 certain range of BVAP proportion, it's much easier

1 to specify that constraint in the MSMC where you
2 start with existing plan that has District 6.

3 Q. Dr. Imai, I'd like to go down to page --
4 it's page 3 of the draft article, it's the fourth
5 page.

6 A. Okay.

7 Q. In what I have sent you since the abstract
8 page is not numbered.

9 A. Okay.

10 Q. I just want to read some of this to you.
11 So the second-to-last paragraph, the last sentence
12 of that paragraph starts, however.

13 However, these methodological debates
14 are also relevant for other cases where simulation
15 algorithms have been extensively used by expert
16 witnesses, citation, and highlight the difficulties
17 in practically applying existing sampling algorithms
18 to actual redistricting problems.

19 Did I read that correctly?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And do you stand by that statement about
22 existing sampling algorithms?

23 A. I stand by it but again, I have not
24 examined each application, you know, one by one, so
25 I cannot say anything about this specific, you know,

1 case.

2 Q. And then I just want to read a couple more
3 sentences. It says: First, the distributions that
4 some of these algorithms sample from are not made
5 explicit, leaving open the possibility that the
6 generated ensemble is systematically different from
7 the true set of all valid plans. Second, even when
8 the distribution is known, MCMC algorithms used to
9 sample from it may be prohibitively slow to mix and
10 cannot yield a representative sample.

11 Did I read that correctly?

12 A. Yes, you did.

13 Q. So in certain cases MCMC algorithms don't
14 yield representative samples; is that correct?

15 A. That's correct.

16 Q. In fact, in other cases or maybe even the
17 same cases MCMC algorithms can generate ensemble
18 plans or simulations that are systematically
19 different from the true set of all valid plans; is
20 that right?

21 A. That's certainly a possibility.

22 Q. I'd like to go back to the abstract
23 page and ask you about the first footnote which is a
24 star footnote where you thank a few people for input
25 on the draft.

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. The first person is Ben Fifield. Do you
3 see that?

4 A. Yes, I do.

5 Q. And who is Mr. Fifield?

6 A. He was ACLU staff but more importantly, he
7 was my former student from Princeton when I taught
8 there and he was also a collaborator on some of
9 these papers, not this one, but some of these
10 redistricting algorithm papers.

11 Q. And approximately how many papers have you
12 collaborated with Mr. Fifield?

13 A. Oh, I think two, at least two papers that
14 were published already and the software that I
15 developed, he was also involved in that development
16 at the earlier years, way back, you know, several
17 years ago, I think, or maybe ten even.

18 Q. And do you know where Mr. Fifield works
19 now?

20 A. I -- my understanding is that he left the
21 ACLU and went to Facebook but I'm not 100 percent
22 sure.

23 Q. Have you discussed this case with him?

24 A. Not about this case.

25 Q. How about your expert report, have you

1 discussed that with him?

2 A. No. Oh, just one clarification. So he
3 was part of the -- some of the conversation I had
4 with counsel. So I didn't discuss with him, you
5 know, just with him alone about this case but he was
6 present when I had a conversation about draft
7 reports with Mr. Cepeda and other lawyers so...

8 Q. Did you have any conversations with
9 Mr. Fifield about any draft maps or plans for South
10 Carolina Congressional redistricting?

11 A. I don't think so.

12 Q. Did you receive any data from Mr. Fifield?

13 A. I did receive the data from Mr. Fifield
14 through the email that -- where the -- my counsel
15 was also copied and through the SharePoint side that
16 they provided.

17 Q. Other than the data that was provided with
18 counsel copied did you receive any other data from
19 Mr. Fifield?

20 A. No.

21 Q. Did Mr. Fifield provide you any
22 assumptions in this case?

23 A. No.

24 Q. I'm going to take down this exhibit for
25 now and if I can figure out how to do it I'd like to

1 bring up your report again.

2 A. Okay.

3 MR. GORE: Adriel, can you see that in
4 Exhibit Share?

5 MR. CEPEDA: No. I didn't have access
6 when I tried. I'm sorry, I can't answer your
7 question at the moment.

8 MR. GORE: I just want to make sure you're
9 comfortable and you're able to follow along with all
10 these.

11 MR. CEPEDA: I'm following along with the
12 tabs so as long as you are saying where you are
13 looking at, I'm there.

14 BY MR. GORE:

15 Q. Okay. So back to the expert report which
16 is tab two.

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And has previously been marked as Exhibit
19 Two.

20 A. Right.

21 Q. I would ask you some questions about this
22 but before I do so, Dr. Imai, did you run any
23 simulation analysis on the benchmark plan?

24 A. I may have run it in the draft expert
25 reports that were included in the draft expert

1 reports.

2 Q. And what was the result of that simulation
3 analysis?

4 MR. CEPEDA: John, I'm going to object to
5 the extent that the question calls for the substance
6 of a draft under -- that would be protected under
7 Rule 26B.

8 MR. GORE: Okay. Well, he said he ran the
9 analysis but didn't report it. I would like to know
10 why it's not in the report and if there is a reason
11 for that.

12 MR. CEPEDA: Well, you are asking about a
13 draft report which the rules explicitly protect.

14 MR. GORE: Well, I didn't ask about the
15 substance of the draft report, I asked about the
16 outcome of the analysis that your expert says he
17 ran. We had this with Dr. Lieu last week. He had
18 run some analyses that weren't in his report and he
19 told me what the results of those analyses were.

20 MR. CEPEDA: All right.

21 BY MR. GORE:

22 Q. So I'm just going to ask you, Dr. Imai,
23 what was the result of the simulation analysis you
24 ran on the benchmark plan?

25 A. I don't recall the specific results.

1 Q. Did you get the same result from the
2 simulation analysis on the benchmark plan that you
3 got from the simulation analysis on the enacted
4 plan?

5 A. Oh, it will be different. I mean, once
6 you add different constraint it will be a different
7 result.

8 Q. And did your analysis show that the
9 benchmark plan was an outlier with respect to
10 cracking of black voters?

11 MR. CEPEDA: Same objection as before.

12 BY MR. GORE:

13 Q. You can go ahead and answer.

14 A. I didn't evaluate benchmark plan. I may
15 have used benchmark plan as parts of algorithm but I
16 didn't evaluate directly the benchmark plan.

17 Q. So what analysis did you do on the
18 benchmark plan?

19 MR. CEPEDA: Same objection.

20 BY MR. GORE:

21 Q. You can go ahead and answer.

22 A. I was asked by lawyers to -- by counsel to
23 incorporate the benchmark plan in the simulation,
24 not to evaluate the benchmark plan because my
25 analysis focuses on the evaluation of enacted plan

1 so...

2 Q. Well, let me ask the question this way,
3 did you run your Markov chain Monte Carlo simulation
4 on the benchmark plan?

5 A. Can you clarify what you mean by, on the
6 benchmark plan? I don't quite understand.

7 Q. Okay. Well, I read your report to say
8 that you ran a Markov chain Monte Carlo simulation
9 on the enacted plan or in relation to the enacted
10 plan.

11 A. That's not quite correct.

12 Q. Okay.

13 A. Because when you run the simulation
14 algorithm the enacted plan is not directly used.

15 Q. Okay.

16 A. You generate -- not directly used, right.
17 You generate the simulated plan under a set of
18 constraints. And then once you generate those
19 simulated plans the next step is to compare those
20 simulated plans with the enacted plan. And that's
21 where enacted plan comes in.

22 Q. Okay. So thank you for that
23 clarification. So the simulation plans take, as I
24 understand it, the 2020 census data, for example,
25 and other constraints which we'll talk about that

1 you programmed the algorithm to consider, right?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. And that generates a set of simulation
4 plans; is that correct?

5 A. That's correct.

6 Q. And then you compare that to the enacted
7 plan; is that correct?

8 A. That's right, that's right.

9 Q. Okay.

10 A. So that's where -- so the actual
11 generation of simulated plans does not directly
12 involve the enacted plan. In my -- the one that I,
13 you know, the analysis that's presented in my
14 report.

15 Q. Did you conduct any simulation using 2020
16 or 2010 census data which was the data used for the
17 benchmark plan?

18 MR. CEPEDA: Same objection.

19 BY MR. GORE:

20 Q. You can answer.

21 A. So in my draft report I may have included
22 the simulation results that you used the benchmark
23 plan.

24 Q. And did you then compare those simulation
25 results to the benchmark plan?

1 MR. CEPEDA: Same objection.

2 BY MR. GORE:

3 Q. You can answer.

4 A. I -- I don't compare with the benchmark
5 plan because my goal -- I didn't because my goal is
6 not to evaluate the benchmark plan.

7 Q. So when you --

8 A. I evaluated the enacted plan.

9 Q. I've got it. But when you ran the
10 simulation set using the 2010 census data did you
11 then compare that simulation set to the enacted
12 plan?

13 MR. CEPEDA: Same objection.

14 BY MR. GORE:

15 Q. You can answer.

16 A. Can you repeat that question again? I'm
17 not understanding.

18 Q. Certainly. So as I understand it, your
19 analysis really has two steps. You generate a set
20 of simulation plans and then you compare that set to
21 the enacted plan and I believe what's in your
22 report; is that correct?

23 A. That's in my report, yes, my final report.

24 Q. Okay. And I think in your report we just
25 discussed that you generated some simulation sets

1 using 2020 census data --

2 A. That's right.

3 Q. Plus various constraints which we'll talk
4 about later. And then you compared that simulation
5 set to the enacted plan?

6 A. That's right.

7 Q. Okay. I just asked you if you ran the
8 simulation set using 2010 census data.

9 A. I don't think so. The census data I've
10 seen that, you know, the census data I used has been
11 always 2020.

12 Q. Okay.

13 A. That's the data that matter.

14 Q. Okay. So did you -- let me ask the
15 question again because I think the record may be
16 unclear on this point.

17 Did you ever run a set for this case,
18 this report, did you ever run a simulation set using
19 2010 census data?

20 MR. CEPEDA: Same objection.

21 BY MR. GORE:

22 Q. You can answer.

23 A. I mean, I may have run the simulation
24 analysis that used the benchmark plan so to that
25 extent, if you think of that as using the 2010

1 census data, then the answer is yes. But the
2 population data that I used always come from 2020
3 census because that's the data that matters
4 currently.

5 Q. So the simulations that you ran using the
6 benchmark plan, how did those work?

7 MR. CEPEDA: Same objection.

8 BY MR. GORE:

9 Q. You can answer.

10 A. So as part of the, you know, draft expert
11 report, I may have included a simulation analysis
12 that, you know, imposes some similarity to the
13 benchmark plan.

14 Q. Would that --

15 A. As additional constraint.

16 Q. Okay. And was that constraint an attempt
17 to control for preservation of cores of the
18 benchmark district?

19 MR. CEPEDA: Same objection.

20 BY MR. GORE:

21 Q. You can answer.

22 A. I was asked by counsel to perform that
23 analysis and I normally don't, you know, use any
24 plan including the previous plan in my redistricting
25 analysis because, you know, it will contaminate

1 the -- it basically prevents me from isolating the
2 role that race play and redrawing the boundaries of
3 the districts in the enacted plan when you include
4 some information, include any plan that for all the
5 factors that affected it.

6 So that's the reason why I don't in
7 general use the previous plans or any other plan to
8 construct my -- directly construct my algorithm
9 constraints.

10 But I recall that the draft expert
11 reports may have included analysis that put some
12 constraints with respect to the benchmark plan upon
13 the request of counsel.

14 Q. Okay. And was that an effort to control
15 for the shape and location of the benchmark
16 districts and how that might have affected the
17 enacted plan?

18 MR. CEPEDA: Same objection and also now
19 calling for attorney-expert communication.

20 MR. GORE: Are you instructing him not to
21 answer?

22 MR. CEPEDA: I'll let it but I'm lodging
23 the objection.

24 MR. GORE: Thank you.

25 BY MR. GORE:

1 Q. Go ahead, Dr. Imai, you may answer.

2 A. I don't -- because it was a suggestion by
3 counsel, I don't know exactly what the, you know,
4 real goal of that particular analysis. But from my
5 point of view that because it would prevent me from
6 isolating the role the race plays in redistricting
7 plan, I don't directly incorporate any plan in my
8 algorithm constraints including the previous, you
9 know, benchmark plan. And that's why in the final
10 report it's not there.

11 Q. And you include other constraints in your
12 simulation set, correct?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. And those other constraints such as
15 contiguity or incumbency pairings don't prevent you
16 from isolating the role of race, correct?

17 A. That's correct to the extent that those
18 factors are controlled, right. Like I don't want to
19 consider noncontiguous districts or the districts
20 that have a large population deviation.

21 Q. So --

22 A. I would want to exclude those.

23 Q. Why does including or why did including
24 the benchmark plan-related constraints prevent you
25 from isolating the role that race played in the

1 enacted plan?

2 MR. CEPEDA: Object to form.

3 BY MR. GORE:

4 Q. You can answer.

5 A. Yeah, so the reason is that benchmark plan
6 may be based on a set of unknown factors that I just
7 don't know what factors went into create the
8 benchmark plan and one of those factors could be
9 race or it could be some other factors. And if I
10 really want to isolate the role of the race I know
11 what I include is unknown, you know, set of factors
12 that may influence my results. Whereas, the
13 population and contiguity, I know exactly what they
14 are so I impose them.

15 Q. Did you --

16 A. I don't want noncontiguous districts.

17 Q. And do you have any reason to believe that
18 the benchmark plan violated traditional districting
19 principles?

20 MR. CEPEDA: Object to the form.

21 THE WITNESS: I don't evaluate benchmark
22 plans so I don't form any opinion on benchmark plan.

23 BY MR. GORE:

24 Q. How is the benchmark plan-related
25 constraint different from the other constraints you

1 imposed in your report?

2 A. As I said, the benchmark plan is perhaps
3 created based on a number of factors that I don't
4 know what they are because I don't evaluate the
5 benchmark plan. My goal has been to evaluate the
6 enacted plan so if I directly impose the benchmark
7 plan in my algorithm as a constraint I would be
8 inheriting a number of unknown factors that
9 influence the benchmark plan which would prevent me
10 from drawing any conclusions about the role race
11 played in drawing the district in the enacted plan.

12 Q. Well, what if the map drawer had started
13 with the benchmark plan when drawing the enacted
14 plan, wouldn't that affect the set of plans from
15 which the map drawer was drawing?

16 A. How the map drawer drew the enacted plan
17 doesn't affect my analysis. My analysis is
18 completely independent of exact intention or
19 anything that the map drawer has had. The goal is
20 just to only evaluate the enacted plan that resulted
21 in the process.

22 Q. So it doesn't matter to your analysis
23 whether the map drawer drew the enacted plan based
24 on the benchmark plan; is that right?

25 A. I did not evaluate whether the map drawer,

1 you know, what information the map drawer used to
2 draw enacted plan. My evaluation is really just
3 about the final enacted plan, the characteristics of
4 it and then specifically the role race played in the
5 final product. And that's really the goal. It's
6 just not my goal to understand how map drawer drew
7 the enacted plan.

8 Q. So after you generated the simulation set
9 that included the benchmark plan-related
10 constraints, did you compare that set to the enacted
11 plan?

12 MR. CEPEDA: Object to form;
13 mischaracterizes testimony and asking for questions
14 about the draft protected by Rule 26.

15 MR. GORE: Again, I'm not asking about the
16 draft, I'm asking about the analysis.

17 BY MR. GORE:

18 Q. So Dr. Imai, I believe you can answer.

19 A. In the draft expert report the results may
20 have been included but I don't recall specifics.

21 Q. And no such results are included in your
22 final report; is that correct?

23 A. What do you mean by such results?

24 Q. You don't, your expert report doesn't
25 contain a simulation set with a benchmark

1 plan-related constraint, right?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. Do you recall what the benchmark
4 plan-related constraint was in the analysis that you
5 ran that included that constraint?

6 MR. CEPEDA: Same objection as above.

7 THE WITNESS: There are several ways to do
8 that but I don't recall which one I used.

9 BY MR. GORE:

10 Q. What are some of the possible ways to do
11 that?

12 A. Like one possible way is to look at the
13 geographical overlap. Another possible way is to
14 look at the population overlap, although one has to
15 be very careful about this because people have moved
16 over the past ten years. So the fact that there is
17 a number of people in a certain location may not
18 necessarily, you know, reflect the people who've
19 been living there for the last decade.

20 Q. Okay. So other than geographical overlap
21 and population overlap, are there any other ways to
22 control for the benchmark plan or any other
23 benchmark plan-related constraints that would be
24 possible in your simulation model?

25 A. So in my simulation model the incumbency

1 regions restraint is imposed so that also partially,
2 you know, controls for the overlap, if you -- if you
3 make sure that incumbency won't be paired in each
4 district that will to some extent have some
5 implications on the overlap with the benchmark plan.

6 In my race-blind analysis I basically
7 only look at two districts so to the extent that the
8 rest of the districts are untouched, they are the
9 same as, you know, benchmark plan. And in my second
10 race-blind simulation I freeze even the District One
11 Six boundary outside of Charleston County, so to the
12 extent that, you know, that part is following the
13 boundary of -- under the benchmark plan or the
14 enacted plan. The enacted plan is similar to the
15 benchmark plan.

16 You know, there are implications in
17 the overlap but I don't want to use the benchmark
18 plan directly in my constraint because it inherits
19 all sorts of factors that I don't know and basically
20 my analysis.

21 Q. Okay. Is it possible that some of those
22 factors the benchmark plan inherits are not related
23 to race?

24 A. It's possible. Again, I didn't evaluate
25 the benchmark plan, that was never the goal of my

1 analysis so I don't know what factors went into the
2 benchmark plan and precisely for that reason I don't
3 want to include it.

4 Q. And my final question, what -- on this for
5 now, what was the benchmark plan-related constraint
6 in your simulation analysis that you ran?

7 MR. CEPEDA: Object to form and object
8 because it asks the question about the draft
9 protected under Rule 26.

10 MR. GORE: Again, I'm not asking about the
11 draft. I'm asking about the analysis you ran,
12 Dr. Imai.

13 MR. CEPEDA: Dr. Imai has referenced that
14 he conducted the analysis as part of a draft report
15 several times.

16 MR. GORE: The fact that it's in a draft
17 doesn't insulate it from discovery if it's an
18 analysis he did.

19 BY MR. GORE:

20 Q. So Dr. Imai, go ahead.

21 MR. CEPEDA: We can disagree about that,
22 John.

23 MR. GORE: I imagine we will. Thank you.

24 BY MR. GORE:

25 Q. Dr. Imai, can you answer the question?

1 A. Yes. So there are two possible ways to
2 impose the overlap constraint with respect to the
3 benchmark plan, as I explained to you, geography or
4 population based. There might be some other ways
5 but those are the two that were part of the software
6 factors that I used in my own software case, and I
7 don't recall which one I used. I'm sorry.

8 Q. And do you recall the results of comparing
9 that simulation to the enacted plan?

10 MR. CEPEDA: Same objection.

11 THE WITNESS: I may -- again, the draft
12 expert report may have included the comparison but I
13 don't recall the specific results.

14 BY MR. GORE:

15 Q. And I want to ask you a few more questions
16 about your report. So the simulation analysis
17 that's in your report does not include the benchmark
18 plan-related constraint, correct?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. Okay. Did you ever compare any of those
21 simulations to, for example, any of the plans
22 proposed by members of the public during the
23 Congressional redistricting process?

24 A. No.

25 Q. So you didn't ever compare that to the

1 NAACP plan one, for example?

2 A. I didn't have access to those, yeah.

3 Q. So you didn't compare to NAACP Plan Two
4 either; is that right?

5 A. No, I didn't do that.

6 Q. Or the League of Women Voters' plan?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Or the Harpootlian plan?

9 A. No.

10 Q. And so the analyses you ran were a local
11 simulation of District 1 and 6; correct, was the
12 first one?

13 A. Yeah. The first one, yeah.

14 Q. And the second one was a local simulation
15 of Districts 1 and 6 limited to Charleston; is that
16 correct?

17 A. Yeah, that's right. That's the second
18 one.

19 Q. And the third is a statewide simulation;
20 is that correct?

21 A. That's correct.

22 MR. GORE: At this point we have been
23 going an hour and a half. Let's go off the record.

24 (A recess was taken.)

25 BY MR. GORE:

1 Q. So bear with me for on second if you would
2 be so kind. Okay. I'd like to go to what's marked
3 as tab three.

4 A. Tab three. Okay.

5 Q. In your zip.

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. I will go ahead and mark that as Exhibit
8 Five.

9 (Defendant's Exhibit No. 5, RECOMBINATION: A
10 FAMILY OF MARKOV CHAINS FOR REDISTRICTING ARTICLE, was
11 marked for identification.)

12 BY MR. GORE:

13 Q. I have loaded it into Exhibit Share and
14 now hopefully we are going to display. And I
15 believe this is an article called Recombination: A
16 Family of Markov Chains for Redistricting; is that
17 right?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. And I'm not even going to ask you to
20 explain what those words mean. Thank you for
21 confirming. I'd like to go to page 41 of this
22 article, if we might.

23 A. Forty-one, okay. Hold on. Yes. Okay,
24 yes.

25 Q. Thank you. And I believe there is a

1 sentence here that I would like to explore with you
2 for a moment. So it's the first full sentence on
3 the top of page 41, it starts, Comparator plans.

4 Comparator plans must be legally
5 viable and pragmatically plausible to draw power
6 from the conclusion that a proposed plan has very
7 different properties.

8 Did I read that correctly?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And I believe this article was listed on
11 your reliance list. Do you agree with that
12 statement?

13 A. I have no opinion. I did not form opinion
14 on this particular sentence.

15 Q. Okay. Let me ask it this way. Regardless
16 of what the sentence says, do you agree that for
17 simulation plans to tell you something about the
18 enacted plan, the simulation plans have to be
19 legally viable and pragmatically plausible?

20 A. I don't know what they mean by those words
21 so I can't really form opinion on that particular
22 sentence.

23 Q. Let me ask it this way. Forget about that
24 sentence. I'm going to take that down.

25 A. Okay.

1 Q. Do you agree that for simulation plans to
2 be instructive they have to comply with legal
3 requirements for redistricting plans generally?

4 A. I disagree.

5 Q. Explain that, please.

6 A. Simulations can be used in many different
7 purposes. So for example, you could see the impact
8 of, you know, what would happen if you take out one
9 particular requirement. And so depending on the
10 goal of the analysis, a different set of constraints
11 can be imposed.

12 And also, I'm not a lawyer so I don't
13 really make judgment about whether those
14 constraints, how they correspond to the legal
15 requirements. They are informed by legal
16 requirements but I don't make any judgment about the
17 viability in the legal sense. The constraints are
18 mathematical constraints and they are what they are.
19 Nothing more, nothing less.

20 Q. So is it fair to say, Dr. Imai, that you
21 did not analyze whether any of your simulation plans
22 are legal?

23 A. I'm not a lawyer so my analysis does not
24 draw any legal conclusions.

25 Q. Okay. And I just understand the scope of

1 your analysis.

2 A. Right.

3 Q. You didn't do anything to try to determine
4 whether your plans were legal, correct?

5 A. Yeah. No, I didn't do that.

6 Q. Now, Dr. Imai, I believe your report
7 mentions the South Carolina House and Senate
8 redistricting criteria; is that right?

9 A. That's correct.

10 Q. So let's go to tab five of your binder.

11 A. Okay.

12 Q. Which is the House Redistricting Criteria.

13 A. All right. Tab five. Okay. House, yes.
14 Okay.

15 Q. And I'm going to mark this as Exhibit Six.

16 (Defendant's Exhibit No. 6, SOUTH CAROLINA
17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
18 REDISTRICTING AD HOC COMMITTEE 2021 GUIDELINES AND
19 CRITERIA FOR CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE
20 REDISTRICTING, was marked for identification.)
21 BY MR. GORE:

22 Q. And I hope I can figure out how to
23 introduce it. Okay. Dr. Imai, do you recognize
24 this document?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And what is this document?

2 A. This is the redistricting guidelines for
3 South Carolina House of Representatives
4 Redistricting Committee.

5 Q. And did you review this document as part
6 of preparing your expert report?

7 A. Yes, I received this document from
8 counsel.

9 Q. I'm going to take that down and I'm going
10 to ask you about tab six in your binder.

11 A. Okay. It's open.

12 Q. Great. I'm going to mark this as Exhibit
13 Seven.

14 (Defendant's Exhibit No. 7, 2021
15 REDISTRICTING GUIDELINES SOUTH CAROLINA SENATE
16 JUDICIARY COMMITTEE REDISTRICTING SUBCOMMITTEE, was
17 marked for identification.)

18 BY MR. GORE:

19 Q. And introduce it in Exhibit Share. Do you
20 recognize this document?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And what is this document?

23 A. This is the redistricting guideline for
24 Senate Judiciary Committee.

25 Q. And did you review this document?

1 A. Yes, I received it from counsel.

2 Q. Okay. We'll refer to both of those
3 documents a little bit later.

4 A. Okay.

5 Q. I'd like to turn back to your expert
6 report.

7 A. Okay.

8 Q. And ask you a few questions about that
9 before we break. And I'd like to start with
10 paragraph 20.

11 A. Okay.

12 Q. Which is on page 8.

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And we may also talk about paragraph 22
15 which starts on page 9 and carries over to page 10.

16 A. Uh-huh.

17 Q. Both page 20 and page 22, excuse me, list
18 as one of your criteria that all districts are
19 geographically contiguous; is that right?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. And how did you -- how did you program the
22 algorithm to guarantee that districts are
23 contiguous?

24 A. Would you want the technical explanation?

25 Q. I guess I'd just like to understand.

1 A. Okay.

2 Q. Let me ask you this, does the algorithm
3 consider water-to-water contiguity to be
4 permissible?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. How about point-to-point contiguity?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Are all of the districts in all of your
9 simulation plans contiguous?

10 A. From that point of view, yes, from that
11 definition, yes, based on that definition.

12 Q. Based on that definition?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. So they are contiguous but don't use
15 point-to-point contiguity; is that right?

16 A. That's correct, yes.

17 Q. Okay. And the next factor is, you say you
18 program all relevant districts not to exceed an
19 overall population deviation of plus or minus
20 .1 percent; is that right?

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. And that's 730 people, I think,
23 approximately, according to footnote three; is that
24 right?

25 A. That's my understanding, yes.

1 Q. You would agree with me though that this
2 deviation is greater than what the House guidelines
3 or the Senate guidelines permit, right?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. And do you recall what the House
6 guidelines and Senate guidelines say about equal
7 population?

8 A. I don't recall exact language but...

9 Q. Do you recall what the requirement was for
10 equal population in those guidelines?

11 A. So I don't recall exact language.

12 Q. Okay. That's no problem. It's not a
13 memory test. So let's flip back to Exhibit Six, tab
14 five which is the House redistricting criteria.

15 A. Okay, hold on. Tab five, okay, yes.

16 Q. All right. So this is the House criteria?

17 A. Uh-huh.

18 Q. And roman numeral four is equal population
19 slash deviation?

20 A. Right.

21 Q. And letter B says: The number of persons
22 in Congressional districts shall be as nearly equal
23 in population as is practicable. The ideal
24 population for Congressional districts shall be
25 731,204. In every case efforts shall be made to

1 achieve strict equality or produce the lowest
2 overall range of deviation possible when taking into
3 consideration geographic limitations.

4 Did I read that correctly?

5 A. That's correct.

6 Q. Okay. And now if you will turn to tab six
7 which has been marked as Exhibit Seven, this is the
8 Senate guidelines.

9 A. Right.

10 Q. Do you have that in front of you?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And roman numeral one says: Requirements
13 of federal law. And A is population equality. Two
14 is congressional districts. And it says, under the
15 apportionment clause of Article One, Section Two of
16 the U.S. Constitution: Any population deviation
17 among congressional districts, no matter how small,
18 must be justified through a showing that the
19 specific deviation is required by legitimate
20 redistricting policies such as making districts
21 compact, respecting political subdivision
22 boundaries, preserving the course of prior districts
23 and avoiding contest between incumbent
24 representatives. So that the state may avoid
25 assuming this additional burden under federal law, a

1 congressional redistricting plan should not have
2 population deviations greater than one person. Is
3 that correct?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. So if we turn back to your expert report.

6 A. Uh-huh.

7 Q. Paragraph 20 and paragraph 22, you use the
8 constraint of plus or minus 0.1 percent, correct?

9 A. That is right.

10 Q. And that's greater than what the --
11 certainly what the Senate guidelines permitted
12 because Senate guidelines said the deviation should
13 be no greater than one person; is that correct?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. Why did you use 0.1 percent as your
16 constraint rather than one person?

17 A. The reason is that my simulation is based
18 on the present level data.

19 Q. Can you elaborate on that?

20 A. So the precinct is much later greater than
21 the census blocks which typically are used as units
22 for actually doing the enacted plan and because a
23 precinct has on average the population of a couple
24 thousand often and there is a variation depending on
25 the precincts you are looking at.

1 And so its appropriate to use the
2 population deviation that corresponds to that
3 particular size.

4 Q. Would it have been possible for you to
5 program the algorithm to avoid a population
6 deviation of greater than one person?

7 A. I think that would be difficult given the
8 current state of algorithm development except you
9 can always take a simulated plan that's generated
10 using the precinct level data and modify the
11 boundaries of the district to equalize the
12 population. You know, you can do that.

13 But automatically generating at the
14 census block level is -- is one -- there is no
15 reason to do that and I can elaborate why there is
16 no reason to do that. And two, even if you wanted
17 to do it, it's not, you know, necessarily simple.

18 Q. And I think you said that you can take a
19 plan generated through your method and equalize the
20 population after the fact, correct?

21 A. Right, that's one possibility as opposed
22 to generate directly sampling the plans as the
23 census block level because there are many, many more
24 census blocks than precincts in any given state.
25 And I can explain why, you know, one should use

1 precincts rather than census blocks.

2 Q. Why don't you -- tell me why you used
3 precincts as opposed to census block?

4 A. All right. So first thing that's very
5 important is that I'm not trying to generate the
6 plan that can be enacted, like I'm not trying to be
7 automated map drawer. Like, my goal is to evaluate
8 the characteristics of the enacted plan.

9 So in this case, I'm -- the goal is
10 really to analyze the role that race played in
11 drawing the district, the boundaries of districts in
12 the enacted plan. So for that purpose, the
13 equalizing the few hundred people -- and that's the
14 maximum deviation -- so a lot of simulated plans
15 have actually fewer deviation, it's not going to
16 affect the substantive conclusions that I draw from
17 the simulation analysis.

18 If you look at the results they are
19 not different by a few hundred people, the
20 difference is way, way diverse. So adjusting the
21 population deviation is not going to change.

22 The other reason is that one of the
23 things that guideline mentions is a preservation of
24 the precincts and so it also makes sense to keep
25 that simulation at the precinct level as opposed to

1 census block level.

2 Q. Thank you for all that. Did you in your
3 report otherwise ever try to equalize the population
4 on any of your simulation plans?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Or did you just take them as they were?

7 A. No, I did not try to equalize them.

8 MR. GORE: Let's go off the record for a
9 minute.

10 (A recess was taken.)

11 BY MR. GORE:

12 Q. Dr. Imai, did you discuss your deposition
13 with anyone during the break?

14 A. No.

15 Q. I'd like to go back to your expert report.
16 At the break we were discussing paragraphs 20 and 22
17 where you list some of the principles that you used
18 for your simulation. And we talked about contiguity
19 and equal population.

20 The next few bullets in both of those
21 paragraphs 20 and 22 say: No incumbent is paired
22 with another incumbent. All the relevant districts
23 are on average at least as compact as the enacted
24 plan. The number of split counties is on average no
25 greater than the corresponding number under the

1 enacted plan. And the number of split
2 municipalities is on average no greater than the
3 corresponding number under the enacted plan.

4 So I'd like to walk through each of
5 these factors but before I do so, did you program
6 constraints for each of these factors in your
7 simulations?

8 A. Can you clarify what you mean by, did you
9 program?

10 Q. Or did the algorithm operate subject to
11 constraints for each of these factors?

12 A. So each of these factors, basically that
13 you can instruct algorithm to discourage or
14 encourage certain type of plans. So for example,
15 for the no incumbent pairing constraint I encouraged
16 algorithm not to sample the plans that paired
17 incumbents in some districts.

18 Q. Let's turn to page 25 of your report.

19 A. Okay.

20 Q. I'd like to ask you about paragraph 57 on
21 page 25.

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Okay. You mention a couple of different
24 kinds of constraints in this paragraph. I'd like to
25 understand what they mean. First, what is a

1 hierarchical constraint?

2 A. Oh, hierarchical constraint is a
3 constraint that, you can think of it as a hard
4 constraint which limits the number of counties,
5 county splits to basically like total number of
6 districts minus one. So which in this case is six.

7 So this can be done in the process of
8 splitting the merged district into two districts.
9 So if you recall, the merged split algorithm merges
10 two adjacent districts and then splits, merge
11 district into two new districts. And when you do
12 that you can make sure that you only split county
13 boundary once which basically effectively limits the
14 number of counties being split to six which is equal
15 to the total number minus one.

16 So it's a hard constraint. So you
17 can think of it as every simulated plan has this
18 property.

19 Q. What is a soft constraint?

20 A. Soft constraint has a weight parameter and
21 it encourages or discourages certain type of plans
22 so it doesn't ensure that all the plans satisfy
23 particular constraints. So for example, incumbency
24 pairing avoidance is a soft constraint so some of
25 the plan that we sample pairs incumbents, it's a

1 very small number. And what I do is basically drop
2 those, you know, plans that don't satisfy the
3 constraint afterwards.

4 But during the sampling process it's
5 using a soft constraint which, you know, discourages
6 the plans that pair incumbents in some districts.

7 Q. Okay. Paragraph 57 of your report assigns
8 certain strengths to certain constraints. So for
9 example, you have a default compactness of strength
10 one and there are other numbers in here. Just, can
11 you explain to me what the strength of the
12 constraint is?

13 A. Right. So the strengths of the constraint
14 is used for the soft constraint where the algorithm
15 is instructed to discourage or encourage certain
16 type of plans. And so that strength of the
17 constraints basically tells us how strong that
18 discouragement or encouragement is in the
19 implementation of the algorithm. It's a parameter
20 that controls that strength.

21 Q. So for each of these factors in
22 paragraph 57, how did you choose the strength of the
23 constraint?

24 A. So this is case-by-case, you know, choice
25 so you, given this particular, each specific

1 analysis you choose these parameters such that a set
2 of, you know, certain goals and criteria are being
3 met. So for example, if I want to ensure that
4 incumbency is not paired in any district, if I
5 choose the constraint that is too, you know, soft
6 constraint that is too weak, I would end up with
7 many plans that pair incumbents. So I increase it
8 until I eliminate pretty much most of the incumbency
9 avoidance. And of course, I have to do this while
10 making sure that other properties of the simulated
11 plans are satisfied as well.

12 Q. So let me ask you a question as an
13 example. In the localized Charleston County
14 simulation you raised the compactness constraint to
15 1.07, according to this paragraph. Why choose 1.07
16 as opposed to 1.2 or 1.35 or something else?

17 A. Uh-huh. So the default parameter value
18 for this is one. There are mathematical reasons
19 that particular default value is convenient for the
20 sampling algorithm.

21 And if I wanted to make sure that the
22 plans are more compact, so this is relative value so
23 it's a reactive strength. And the reason why I
24 raised it is because when I run it with constraint
25 of strength one that's a default value, it's less

1 compact.

2 And in many cases, not all of the
3 cases, many of the simulated plans are less compact
4 than enacted plan so I wanted to make sure that the
5 simulated plans are, you know, equally compact when
6 compared to the enacted plan. That's why I raised
7 that value, the encouraged, the simulation algorithm
8 to sample more compact plan.

9 Q. How do you know that the precise strength
10 you have selected is the right strength for that
11 constraint in your model?

12 A. So you can basically run a simulation with
13 different values and then see what the compactness
14 of the simulated plans are.

15 Q. So in your model does changing the
16 strength of the constraint change the sample of
17 plans that the simulation generates?

18 A. That's correct. So changing the values of
19 parameters will change the distribution, the target
20 distribution. Hence it would change the output,
21 simulated output.

22 Q. And would that be true if one of the
23 factors, the strength of one factor was changed
24 within the constraints?

25 A. Yeah. Like any factor that -- of the

1 constraint if you choose that it's -- it's empirical
2 question, it's possible that it would change the
3 simulated plans as well.

4 Q. Same if you change the strength or two or
5 more of the constraints?

6 A. Yeah, that's correct.

7 Q. Or all of the constraints?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. Do the strengths of the constraints you
10 selected approximate the constraints followed by the
11 general assembly in the enacted plan?

12 A. No. In the sense that I don't -- my goal
13 is not to -- you know, my constraints are informed
14 by these guidelines and then traditional
15 redistricting criteria. But they are not designed
16 to mimic the way that the map drawers created these
17 maps.

18 Q. So if the general assembly had assigned a
19 different strength to these constraints it would
20 have been working off of a different universe of
21 potential plans, right?

22 A. Well, my understanding is the general
23 assembly doesn't use the algorithm. So I'm not sure
24 what do you mean by, if the general assembly changed
25 the strength? Different constraints, strength

1 constraints.

2 Q. Yeah, that's a fair question. So would
3 you agree that compliance with these principles
4 requires tradeoffs or can require tradeoffs between
5 various of the principles?

6 A. In some cases there are tradeoffs. In
7 other cases the tradeoff is not very strong.

8 Q. And if the general assembly weighted
9 certain factors more heavily than your model it
10 would have come up with a different plan than your
11 model, right?

12 A. I mean, again, I don't think that my model
13 would inform how the general assembly came up with a
14 plan but it's certainly the case that if you change
15 the parameters of my model that would result in
16 different simulated plans.

17 Q. Okay. So let's walk through each of these
18 factors and some of the constraints that you used,
19 if that's okay.

20 A. Sure.

21 Q. So incumbency pairing, I'm still in
22 paragraph 57 on page 25, it looks like for the
23 localized District 1 and 6 simulation, an incumbency
24 pairing avoidance constraint of strength one was
25 used.

1 A. Uh-huh.

2 Q. Is that one value out of another number or
3 what does that -- how do I understand that number?

4 A. Yes, so this is a reductive value so the
5 reason you need a scale that tells you what one is,
6 it really depends on the data that you are analyzing
7 as well as other parameters that you are specifying.

8 So, you know, one doesn't nearly have
9 intuitive meaning in the model, it's a relative
10 strength so the higher this value is, you know, the
11 stronger the constraint is and lower this value is,
12 the weaker the constraint.

13 Q. And so --

14 A. Yeah.

15 Q. I'm sorry, I didn't mean to cut you off.

16 A. All this is meant to say that the zero
17 means no constraint.

18 Q. So in the statewide VRA simulation --

19 A. Uh-huh.

20 Q. I notice that your incumbency pairing
21 avoidance constraint had a strength of eight. Is
22 that a stronger constraint than the constraint of
23 one in the other simulation that we were just
24 discussing?

25 A. So you can't really compare the statewide

1 simulation with the two-district simulation because
2 now the data are very different and we have
3 different number of districts and there are many
4 other factors that are different.

5 So this number, say one or eight,
6 needs to be understood within the particular
7 simulation context as opposed to comparing that
8 number across different simulation analysis.

9 Q. Okay. Thank you for that clarification.
10 I think you mentioned before that none of your
11 simulation plans pair incumbents; is that correct?

12 A. That's correct. But, you know, after
13 dropping a small number of simulated plans that do
14 pair incumbents, so because of the constraints that
15 reduced the number of simulated plans that pair some
16 incumbents, but in the final analysis simulated
17 plans, the simulated plans that I used for the final
18 analysis I dropped those small number of plans so
19 none of those plans I used for the final analysis
20 has incumbent pairing.

21 Q. So help me make sure that I got this
22 right. Because the incumbency pairing constraint is
23 a soft constraint, when you run the simulation, the
24 simulation will generate some plans that pair
25 incumbents somewhere?

1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. Did I have that right so far?

3 A. It may or may not.

4 Q. Okay.

5 A. It may or may not, yeah.

6 Q. Fair?

7 A. But it's possible.

8 Q. And to the extent it did so here, you just
9 went through and eliminated those plans from your
10 simulation set; is that right?

11 A. That's right. That's right. It was very
12 small number, it was very trivial number.

13 Q. Yeah, not to hold you to this, but can you
14 quantify it for me either in a number of plans or
15 like a percentage that might have generated
16 incumbency pairings?

17 A. I don't recall that.

18 Q. Okay. Now in each of your simulation
19 plans you give the district number, the number for
20 the incumbent's district in the enacted plan,
21 correct?

22 A. That's correct because the simulated plan
23 has no pairings so I can use the incumbency location
24 to, you know, to level the district in the simulated
25 plan.

1 Q. And that's true even though the simulated
2 district often does not cover the same geographic
3 area as the enacted district, right?

4 A. That's possible, certainly.

5 Q. Okay. Let's get back if we can, just
6 briefly, to paragraph 23 of your report.

7 A. Twenty-three, okay.

8 Q. Which is on page 10 I think.

9 A. Okay. Hold on. Yes.

10 Q. And I'll just read the last sentence of
11 that paragraph. It says: This renaming procedure
12 allows me to compare each enacted district with a
13 comparable simulated district even though the two
14 districts often do not cover the same geographic
15 area. Is that right?

16 A. You read it correctly.

17 Q. All right, thank you. So for example, in
18 your plan, in your setup plan, your simulated plans,
19 District 1 was the district where Nancy Mace
20 resides; is that correct?

21 A. Right.

22 Q. Even if that district covered a different
23 geographic area or some different geographic area
24 than the enacted District 1; is that right?

25 A. Right, with varying degree.

1 Q. Okay. Thank you. So let's go back to
2 page 25, paragraph 57 if we can and talk about some
3 of the other constraints that you used.

4 A. Okay. Page, hold on. Okay.

5 Q. So for -- let's talk about split counties
6 for a second. I think for the localized District 1
7 and 6 you used a split, a county split avoidance
8 constraint of 0.4; is that right?

9 A. That's correct.

10 Q. And would you consider that a moderate
11 strength for that constraint, a heavy strength? How
12 would you -- help me understand that number a little
13 better.

14 A. Yeah, again, it doesn't really have a
15 scale so other than the relative scale so, you know,
16 it's hard for me to characterize it that way.

17 Q. And so as a result of this constraint did
18 your simulation sets generate any plans with more
19 county splits than the enacted plan?

20 A. So the results of the county splits is in
21 Figure 12. And so you see that, you know, many of
22 my simulated plans split, you know, have fewer or
23 equal number of county splits as enacted plan.
24 There are a smaller number of maybe about 20 percent
25 of the simulated plan has, you know, slightly more

1 county splits than the enacted plan.

2 Q. Thank you. I'm glad you sent me to
3 Figure 12 because that was my next question.

4 A. Oh, okay.

5 Q. So on the right-hand side on Figure 12
6 there is a histogram for the statewide VRA
7 simulation; is that right?

8 A. Right.

9 Q. So I'm having a little trouble reading
10 these numbers but is each of these bars like a
11 single number, like four or five or six or are they
12 a range or?

13 A. Yeah.

14 Q. You have the whole number of county splits
15 in the plan, right?

16 A. Yeah. It's a whole number even though
17 it's a little bit, slightly shifted to the left.

18 Q. Okay.

19 A. Yeah.

20 Q. What's the minimum number of county splits
21 in a seven district congressional plan with a plus
22 or minus one population deviation?

23 A. A plus or minus -- I don't -- can you
24 repeat the question again?

25 Q. Sure. Yeah. I'm asking about the -- I'm

1 asking you a background question and then I'll ask
2 you about the histogram.

3 A. Oh.

4 Q. The enacted plan has seven districts,
5 right?

6 A. Right.

7 Q. And in the -- and the Senate factors also
8 limited the enacted plan to a plus or minus one
9 person population deviation, right?

10 A. Right.

11 Q. So what would you expect to be the minimum
12 number of county splits in a plan under those
13 constraints or under those criteria?

14 A. If I do a simulation under that condition?

15 Q. Well, not -- either a simulation or just
16 in the real world. I mean, before I think you
17 mentioned something about six county splits and it
18 seems to me that if you are drawing seven districts
19 and you've got to get the district to plus or minus
20 one person, then you are going to split six counties
21 to do that, aren't you?

22 A. I can't really speak to a hypothetical.

23 Q. Okay.

24 A. So my analysis is based on, you know,
25 present level data.

1 Q. Some of the plans in your statewide VRA
2 simulation generate fewer than six county splits,
3 right?

4 A. That's correct.

5 Q. Did you examine how a plan with seven
6 districts can split only four or five counties?

7 A. Would you clarify what you mean by
8 examine?

9 Q. Yeah. Do you have any explanation as to
10 how a plan with seven districts splits only four or
11 five counties?

12 A. I did not look at this, you know, the
13 plan, simulated plan with this specific number of
14 county splits.

15 Q. I believe your report says that you were
16 calculating county splits, on average you were
17 counting them so that -- or you programmed them so
18 that on average it doesn't have more than an enacted
19 plan. And I'm curious what you mean by average,
20 what kind of average are you talking about?

21 A. Across simulated plans.

22 Q. Okay. So --

23 A. So 10,000 simulated plans.

24 Q. So if I average the number of county
25 splits across the 10,000 simulated plans, you

1 program the algorithm so that that number would be
2 the same or less than the number of county splits in
3 the enacted plan; is that right?

4 A. Oh, I see. No. So what I did was
5 basically choose the constraint parameter because
6 that's the input into the algorithm such that, you
7 know, when you look at the number of county splits
8 on average, the simulated plans have fewer county
9 splits than the enacted plan so some simulated plan
10 may have than enacted plans.

11 So some simulated plans may have more
12 county splits but many other simulated plans would
13 have fewer county splits. It's not that directly
14 told the algorithm to, you know, make sure an
15 average number of county splits is fewer than
16 enacted, it's more that I choose the parameters of
17 the soft county split constraints in some cases such
18 that the number of county splits is, after looking
19 at the simulated plan, is on average fewer than the
20 enacted plan.

21 Q. Okay. So just so I understand, and I
22 appreciate your patience with me since I'm not
23 familiar with your method, okay? But as I
24 understand it, you are saying that each set of
25 10,000 plans that you have put forward in your

1 report, each set has on average fewer county splits
2 per plan or as many as the enacted plan, right?

3 A. Right, that's correct.

4 Q. So within your set of 10,000 some may have
5 more splits, some may have fewer, right?

6 A. Yes. That's exactly right.

7 Q. And I think Figure 12 shows that and the
8 best way to see that is Districts 1 and 6
9 simulation?

10 A. Right.

11 Q. You've got the line for the enacted plan
12 where it is and then you've got --

13 A. Yeah.

14 Q. Some plans from your simulation falling on
15 either side of that; is that right?

16 A. That's right. So the goal was to put the
17 simulated plans in about the same range or at least
18 about the same range as the enacted plan.

19 Q. Okay. And is that also -- in turning how
20 to split municipalities is that also how you
21 calculated the average for split municipalities?

22 A. Yes, that's correct. That's Figure 13.

23 Q. And that's Figure 13 on page 27 of your
24 report, right?

25 A. Uh-huh. That's right.

1 Q. So as I understand what happens, you
2 assign a constraint strength and the algorithm
3 generates a universe of plans and then you can go
4 back and pair down that universe to 10,000 plans
5 that enforces kind of your averages for county
6 splits and municipalities and everything else; is
7 that right?

8 A. Well, so you choose the parameters such
9 that the sample plans, you know, have fewer or equal
10 on average number of splits when compared to the
11 enacted plan.

12 Q. So while we are talking about splits I
13 have a couple of more questions.

14 A. Sure.

15 Q. Do some of your -- did you place --let me
16 back up.

17 Let's take county splits as an
18 example. Did you constrain the algorithm to split
19 only the same counties as the enacted plan or can
20 the algorithm draw plans that split different
21 counties than the enacted plan?

22 A. For statewide simulation it could be a
23 different counties that could be split. For the
24 second race run simulation, the first one which is
25 the District 1 and 6 simulation, it could also be a

1 different counties could be split.

2 For the second plan simulation where
3 I focus on Charleston County you reach how the
4 Charleston County was split is the focus of the
5 analysis. And since the rest of the, you know, the
6 districts are kept the same as the enacted plan they
7 would split exactly the same place in county as the
8 enacted plan. So it depends on which analysis that
9 I've done.

10 Q. Okay. And could you have instructed the
11 algorithm to split the same counties as the enacted
12 plan only?

13 A. Right. I mean, it's possible to do that.

14 Q. And is there a reason you didn't do that?

15 A. So my constraints were guided, you know,
16 in part based on these South Carolina redistricting
17 guidelines and I don't recall that it specified the
18 specific counties that need to be spread in that
19 guideline, although I think there is provision that,
20 you know, said something about dividing the number
21 of county splits.

22 Q. Now, I'm going to ask you the same
23 questions about the municipality splits. So do any
24 of your simulated plans with different
25 municipalities than the enacted plan?

1 A. Probably. I did not specify that certain
2 municipalities should be split.

3 Q. Let's move to the next criteria which is
4 compactness.

5 A. Okay.

6 Q. We talked a little bit already about
7 paragraph 57 where there is a default compactness
8 constraint of one and then there is a localized --
9 in a localized Charleston County simulation raised
10 to 1.07; is that right?

11 A. Right, right.

12 Q. And again, your report says that all the
13 relevant districts are on average at least as
14 compact as the enacted plan?

15 A. Yeah.

16 Q. So what was your method for calculating
17 that average?

18 A. Right. So this is Figures 10 and 11 so I
19 used two different measures of compactness and, you
20 know, so I specified the constraint and then
21 generate the simulated plans and look at the
22 compactness of districts using these two measures,
23 Polsby-Popper and fractions of edges kept.

24 Q. How did you choose those measures?

25 A. So Polsby-Popper is perhaps most commonly

1 used measure in this type of analysis and fractions
2 of edges kept is actually related, closely related
3 to the -- the compactness that algorithm directly
4 controls. So these measures are, you know,
5 obviously related but they are different. And
6 fraction of edges kept is something that algorithm
7 directly controls or closely related to directly.

8 Q. Thank you for that. Are these
9 mathematical measures of compactness?

10 A. Yes, they are.

11 Q. And again, on the averages, so within your
12 each bucket of 10,000 simulated plans, is it that
13 each bucket on average that districts are as compact
14 as the corresponding district in the enacted plan,
15 is that how you get the average?

16 A. So here I'm looking at the overall
17 compactness. So Polsby-Popper is a major for each
18 district, but I'm looking at the average of the
19 districts so that's why there is one number for each
20 limited plan. It's not like a comparison of the
21 specific district and fraction of edges kept is a
22 plan-wide measure to begin with. So in both cases
23 I'm looking at the overall compactness, not like
24 each district specific comparison of compactness of
25 those.

1 Q. So if I can rephrase that, your average is
2 the average of the plan like compactness?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. Not any average of district specific
5 compactness?

6 A. That's correct.

7 Q. Okay. Thank you. Dr. Imai, can you go
8 back to tab five in your --

9 A. Okay, tab five. Yes, House guideline.

10 Q. Yes, that's the House redistricting
11 guidelines?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And if you will scroll down with me I
14 previously marked this as Exhibit Six. And on the
15 second page of these guidelines --

16 A. Uh-huh.

17 Q. Roman numeral six is titled Compactness.
18 Do you see that?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. The second paragraph under that factor?

21 A. Uh-huh.

22 Q. It says: Compactness should be judged in
23 part by the configuration of prior plans.

24 Compactness should not be judge based on any
25 mathematical, statistical or formula-based

1 calculation or determination.

2 Did I read that correctly?

3 A. You did.

4 Q. So did you do anything in your model to
5 judge compactness by the configuration of prior
6 plans?

7 A. Not directly.

8 Q. How about indirectly?

9 A. Well, to the extent that I tried to make
10 sure that the overall compactness of my simulated
11 plans is comparable to the enacted plan. So to the
12 extent that the enacted plan does take this
13 consideration into account, you know, they are
14 related, but not directly. I didn't directly
15 compare to the prior plans.

16 Q. And when you were -- to the extent that
17 you were indirectly comparing, that was based on the
18 mathematical measures, correct?

19 A. Yes, everything I do is mathematical.

20 Q. So it wasn't based on the shape of the
21 district, for example, correct?

22 A. No. Shape in the mathematical sense.

23 Q. Fair enough. Very well said. And here
24 the House says that compactness should not be judged
25 based upon any mathematical calculation or

1 determination, correct?

2 A. That's -- you read it correctly.

3 Q. And Dr. Imai, if you would be so kind as
4 to turn back to tab six with me which I previously
5 marked as Exhibit Seven.

6 A. Senate Guidelines.

7 Q. And this is the Senate Guidelines.

8 A. Okay.

9 Q. And if you will go with me to page 2.

10 A. Okay.

11 Q. Roman numeral three is additional
12 considerations?

13 A. Uh-huh.

14 Q. And F is district compactness?

15 A. Okay.

16 Q. And it reads: In determining the relative
17 compactness of the district consideration should be
18 given to geography, demography, communities of
19 interest and the extent to which parts of the
20 district are joined by roads, media outlets or other
21 means for constituents to communicate effectively
22 with each other and with their representative.

23 Did I read that correctly?

24 A. You did.

25 Q. And does the algorithm account for

1 geography, demography, communities of interest or
2 the extent to which parts of the district are joined
3 by roads, media outlets or other means for
4 constituents to communicate effectively with each
5 other?

6 A. So it depends on what we mean by
7 geography, demography, community. So interest,
8 because obviously the algorithm is using the state
9 geography, it operates on the shape files and it
10 uses population data to determine the size,
11 population size of the district.

12 And in the statewide case, you know,
13 analysis I take into account for the racial data.
14 In terms of communities of interest, you know, I
15 take into account the administrative boundaries like
16 counties and municipalities. And so to the extent
17 that those inputs I used are related to this type of
18 consideration they are taken into account but, you
19 know, the algorithm doesn't do anything more than
20 that.

21 Q. And the Senate guidelines also don't
22 mention use of a mathematical measure of
23 compactness, correct?

24 A. Yes, I don't see that mentioned.

25 Q. Let's scroll up here, same page,

1 additional considerations on the Senate guidelines,
2 letter B is constituent consistency and it lists:
3 Preserving the cores of existing districts.

4 Did the algorithm consider preserving
5 the cores of existing districts in generating plans?

6 A. So to the extent that, you know, I
7 instructed the algorithm to avoid incumbents pairing
8 and to the extent that my race plan simulations, for
9 example, freezes, you know, all the districts other
10 than Districts 1 and 6 and in the case of second
11 race-blind simulation it freezes everything other
12 than Charleston County.

13 So in that sense, you know, there are
14 constraints that have implications of cores of
15 existing districts, preservation.

16 Q. Did you --

17 A. But the analysis I presented in my final
18 report did not directly use, you know, previous --
19 the benchmark plan.

20 Q. And so your analysis did not include a
21 constraint for preserving the cores of districts,
22 correct?

23 A. Not directly.

24 Q. And likewise, it did not include a
25 constraint for keeping incumbents' residences in

1 districts with their core constituents, correct?

2 A. Yeah, incumbents weren't paired but there
3 was no constraint that directly, you know, that
4 needs a definition of what the core constituency of
5 incumbents are. And that information was not
6 available so I did not include that either.

7 Q. And as we discussed before, the districts
8 in your simulation plans had the same numbers as
9 districts in the enacted plan but may cover
10 different geography; is that right?

11 A. That's correct, depending on, you know,
12 this will change across analysis and, you know, I
13 have three analyses. So first two analyses are
14 probably much bigger overlap than statewide
15 analysis, for example, but yeah.

16 Q. So for example, wouldn't that also mean
17 that because the districts encompass different
18 geography they encompass different populations and
19 voters, correct?

20 A. That's correct, different people in
21 different areas.

22 Q. And speaking with this page, communities
23 of interest --

24 A. Uh-huh.

25 Q. Did you include any constraint for

1 communities of interest?

2 A. So again, only to the extent that, you
3 know, things like administrative boundaries, like
4 counties and municipalities overlap with these
5 interest and to the extent that, you know, incumbent
6 residence wasn't paired, but there is no definition
7 of communities of interest available so I didn't use
8 that.

9 Q. So there was no direct constraint on
10 communities of interest, correct?

11 A. That's correct to the extent that --

12 Q. Okay.

13 A. Yeah, I don't have, you know, definitions
14 of what these communities are.

15 Q. And so you didn't assign a strength to
16 communities of interest, correct?

17 A. Right, because there is no mathematical,
18 you know, geographical definition of communities of
19 interest so I didn't assign that constraint directly
20 to this.

21 Q. And so you also didn't assign a strength
22 to preserving the course of existing districts,
23 correct?

24 A. That's correct. For the reason that I
25 explained that in order to isolate the role that

1 race played in determining the districts of enacted
2 plan that I didn't want to include any plan
3 including the benchmark plan.

4 Q. And similarly, you didn't assign a
5 strength to keeping incumbents residences in
6 districts with their core constituents, correct?

7 A. Right. So the weights are for just the
8 avoidance of incumbent pairing and not with respect
9 to their core constituents because they are not --
10 that definition was not available to me.

11 Q. Okay. Let's look down at letter E,
12 minimizing divisions of voting precinct boundaries?

13 A. Uh-huh.

14 Q. Did you program a constraint in the
15 algorithm for VTD splits or precinct splits?

16 A. Let's me double check. Yeah, I don't
17 think so. It's no a listed in paragraph 57, which
18 is not -- yeah.

19 Q. And I don't believe it's listed in
20 paragraphs 20 or 22 either.

21 A. Yeah, I wanted to double check, yeah. I
22 don't think I imposed that constraint.

23 Q. So let's go to -- can we go to figure 14
24 on page 27 of your report?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. Wonderful. Thank you. So you do include
2 here some histograms of VTD splits?

3 A. Uh-huh.

4 Q. Is that what I'm seeing in figure 14?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And it looks like the enacted plan
7 performs better than most of the District 1 and six
8 simulation plans on VTD splits; is that right?

9 A. That's correct.

10 Q. And the enacted plan appears to perform
11 better than all the Charleston County simulation
12 plans or at least the vast majority of them on VTD
13 splits too, right?

14 A. Yes, that's correct.

15 Q. And I add that caveat because I can't tell
16 based on this histogram whether there is --
17 Charleston County seems to be left to that line,
18 right?

19 A. Yeah, sure.

20 Q. And then in terms of state wide VRA
21 simulation the enacted plan again outperforms the
22 vast majority of the plan from the statewide VRA
23 simulations; is that right?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. And down here in paragraph F, the second

1 paragraph or I'm sorry the second sentence there in
2 paragraph 61 under the heading F still on page 27?

3 A. Yeah, I see that.

4 Q. You say: This is in part due to the fact
5 that many municipalities split VTDs implying that
6 there often is a direct tradeoff between
7 municipality and precinct splits.

8 A. Uh-huh.

9 Q. Did I read that correctly?

10 A. Yes, you did.

11 Q. Can you explain what you mean by tradeoff
12 between municipalities -- I'm sorry, municipality
13 and precinct splits?

14 A. Yeah, so basically the precincts are not
15 nested, in the case of South Carolina, are not
16 necessarily nested in municipalities. So
17 municipalities may split the VTD so if you want to
18 reduce the number of municipality splits that may
19 mean that you end up -- because a municipality cut
20 to the precinct you may end up splitting the VTDs,
21 the precincts.

22 Q. I've got it. So minimizing municipalities
23 splits means that sometimes VTDs will be split; is
24 that right?

25 A. That's right.

1 Q. Okay.

2 A. So if you are trying to keep the
3 municipalities together you may end up splitting the
4 VTDs whether as if you try to keep the VTDs together
5 you may end up splitting municipalities.

6 Q. And the other thing I want to ask you
7 about this sentence is you use VTDs in precinct?

8 A. Oh.

9 Q. Are you -- are you using those terms
10 interchangeably?

11 A. Yes, yes, interchangeably.

12 Q. All right. I'd like to go back to
13 paragraphs 20 and 22 back on page seven?

14 A. Okay, hold on.

15 Q. I guess. I'm sorry, I think maybe
16 page eight.

17 A. Page 8, okay.

18 Q. In paragraph 20 it says: No race or
19 partisan information was used and in paragraph 22
20 which is talking about your VRA set is says: No
21 partisan information was used. So just to confirm,
22 you didn't use partisan information in any of your
23 simulations, correct?

24 A. No.

25 Q. So you didn't consider election data; is

1 that right?

2 A. Yeah, I didn't use it.

3 Q. And you didn't consider whether the
4 district would enact -- would elect a Republican or
5 a Democrat, right?

6 A. No, yeah.

7 Q. And you didn't --

8 A. That's right.

9 Q. And you didn't consider voter registration
10 by party, correct?

11 A. No, yeah, I didn't consider that.

12 Q. Now, could you have instructed the
13 algorithm to consider politics or added a politics
14 constraint to the algorithm?

15 A. If the politics is, you know, what we mean
16 by partisan mathematically formulated, yes.

17 Q. All right. So for example, could you have
18 added a constraint to the algorithm that required
19 that six of the seven districts elect a Republican
20 rather than a Democrat?

21 A. Right, yeah, I could have done that.

22 Q. And could you have instructed the
23 algorithm to require that District 1 have a higher
24 percentage of the Trump vote share in 2020 than the
25 benchmark District 1?

1 A. That's definitely possible as long as it's
2 specified, you know, in a mathematical, operational
3 way.

4 Q. And if you use some kind of constraint
5 like this in partisan gerrymandering cases, right?

6 A. I -- I don't think so although, you know,
7 it's -- I'm using my memory because in partisan
8 gerrymandering case often is to see if you use a
9 simulation without partisan information and then
10 compare that nonpartisan baseline with enacted plan
11 and look at the partisan, you know, how different
12 they are with the partisan simulation. So in the
13 simulation often you don't include the partisan
14 information because you want to establish a
15 nonpartisan baseline.

16 Q. I've got it, okay. Thank you for that
17 clarification.

18 A. Uh-huh.

19 Q. But for these -- for this report at least
20 you didn't include any kind of constraint like that,
21 correct?

22 A. Right, for this report I did not use any
23 partisan information.

24 Q. And why didn't you do that?

25 A. Because it was not clear from the

1 guideline how the partisan information should be
2 incorporated, at least to me, so -- and I wasn't
3 also instructed to do so either.

4 Q. Dr. Imai, do you have a view as to whether
5 race and politics are highly correlated in South
6 Carolina?

7 A. I have not analyzed that particular aspect
8 so I don't have, you know, I don't have opinion on
9 that particular question.

10 Q. And do you have an opinion on whether race
11 rather than politics explains the enacted plan?

12 A. My analysis does not address that question
13 so I have no opinion on that.

14 Q. All right. So now I can ask you some more
15 questions about each of the simulations you
16 conducted if that would be okay?

17 A. Sure.

18 Q. So we are still in your report and your
19 first simulations, your localized simulations do not
20 include a VRA constraint; is that right?

21 A. That's correct. It's race neutral.

22 Q. And why don't they include a VRA
23 constraint?

24 A. Oh, because, you know, in order to assess
25 whether race played any role in drawing the

1 boundaries of the enacted plan what you want to do
2 as a first step is to, you know, create -- conduct a
3 simulation analysis to have a race neutral baseline
4 and then by comparing the race neutral baseline with
5 the enacted plan you can see how race played a role
6 in drawing boundaries, in this case between
7 Districts 1 and 6 under the enacted plan.

8 Q. And in the statewide simulation you did
9 include the VRA constraint, correct?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. And what -- I'm sorry, go ahead.

12 A. Yeah, that's correct.

13 Q. Okay. And is there a reason you didn't
14 run a statewide simulation without the VRA
15 constraint?

16 A. Oh, I see. The reason is that statewide
17 simulation was there to address the possibility that
18 you know, what I found in the race neutral
19 simulation analysis is due to the VRA consideration.
20 And that was the purpose of the statewide simulation
21 analysis and so for that analysis I included the VRA
22 constraint.

23 Q. Dr. Imai, let's go to -- let's talk first
24 about your District 1 and District 6 localized
25 simulation, if that's okay?

1 A. Sure.

2 Q. I'd like to start at page 11.

3 A. Okay.

4 Q. So as I understand the simulation you only
5 altered the boundary between District 1 and 6,
6 right?

7 A. That's correct.

8 Q. So the boundaries of Districts 2, 5 -- 2,
9 3, 4, 5 and 7 are all unchanged in this simulation?

10 A. Right, fixed under the enacted plan.

11 Q. Great. All right. So paragraph 27 and
12 then you have a Figure 1 on page 12 --

13 A. Uh-huh.

14 Q. That shows precincts or VTDs by BVAP; is
15 that right?

16 A. Right, that's correct.

17 Q. And you are using the total black voting
18 age population by number rather than a black voting
19 age population percentage, right?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. And so the black voting age population
22 percentage in two districts with the same total
23 black voting age population could be different,
24 right?

25 A. Oh, yeah, that's true.

1 Q. And so moving either of those precincts in
2 or out of the district could have a different net
3 effect on the district's BVAP percentage, correct?

4 A. I'm not sure I understand the question.

5 Q. Sure. So let's -- let's spin this out. I
6 think you agree with me there are two precincts --
7 let's take two precincts, each of which have 500
8 individuals -- black individuals of voting age
9 population.

10 A. Uh-huh.

11 Q. One of those precincts -- let's say it
12 only has 500 people in it so it's 100 percent BVAP
13 precinct?

14 A. I see.

15 Q. The other precinct has a thousand people
16 in it so it's a 50 percent BVAP precinct.

17 A. I see, I see.

18 Q. And moving those in between districts will
19 have different effects on the districts' BVAP
20 population, right?

21 A. Moving meaning -- what do you mean by
22 moving?

23 Q. Well, either moving it in or out of the
24 district.

25 A. Oh, I see.

1 Q. So if I have 100 percent BVAP precinct to
2 a district that has a different effect on a district
3 than if I have 50 percent BVAP?

4 A. Yeah.

5 Q. Okay.

6 A. So yeah, so the number -- BVAP population
7 is the same but the proportion would be different,
8 different depending on the total number of -- total
9 population in that precinct, that's correct.

10 Q. Now, if I'm reading this correctly,
11 Figure 1, on the right-hand side there -- you also
12 have the -- this cool colored chart that shows how
13 often the VTD was placed in District 1; is that
14 right?

15 A. Uh-huh, right.

16 Q. And the darker numbers show that the VTD
17 was more frequently placed in District 1?

18 A. That's right.

19 Q. In the lighter color, right?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. And so do you know as you sit here right
22 now where Nancy Mace, the District 1 incumbent,
23 lives?

24 A. Yes, I think near the border, right, the
25 precinct border, the district border, if I remember

1 correctly.

2 Q. Yeah, I think she lives in Berkeley County
3 if I'm not mistaken, but I don't know that for sure,
4 but I'm pretty sure that's right. So of course,
5 whatever precinct she lives in ends up in District 1
6 100 percent of the time?

7 A. That's right.

8 Q. Okay.

9 A. That's correct, yeah.

10 Q. All right. It looks like large parts of
11 Charleston -- the city of Charleston and Charleston
12 County end up at in District 1 very frequently, at
13 least 90 percent of the time or more; is that right?

14 A. That's my finding.

15 Q. Okay. So in your simulated plans, Nancy
16 Mace is frequently placed in a district with the
17 City of Charleston or large portions of Charleston
18 County; is that right?

19 A. That I think is consistent with my
20 finding.

21 Q. Are you aware of any reason why the map
22 drawer may not have wanted to include Nancy Mace in
23 a district with the city of Charleston or a big
24 portion of Charleston County?

25 A. No, I don't consider a map drawer's

1 intent.

2 Q. Did you consider the political effect on
3 Nancy Mace's reelection chances --

4 A. No.

5 Q. Of Nancy Mace being placed with City of
6 Charleston?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Or with a large portion of Charleston
9 County?

10 A. No political information is used for my
11 analysis.

12 Q. Okay. So in this analysis shown in
13 Figure 1 --

14 A. Uh-huh.

15 Q. Does your analysis control at all for the
16 benchmark district the VTD was in under the
17 benchmark plan?

18 A. No, I don't use the benchmark plan for my
19 analysis.

20 Q. And does it control for where the black
21 voters and black individuals on this map live?

22 A. No, this is race-blind simulation so no
23 racial information is used either.

24 Q. And in terms of the -- so we've talked
25 about this, this was Districts 1 and 6; is that

1 correct?

2 A. That's correct.

3 Q. And I think on paragraph 29 you mentioned
4 that the average difference in the BVAP proportion
5 of District 1 between the enacted and race-blind
6 simulated plans is about 5.8 percentage points; is
7 that right?

8 A. Right, the difference, yes, average
9 difference.

10 Q. And where is that 5.8 percentage point
11 average coming -- where are those black voters
12 coming from in your simulated plans?

13 A. Oh, I suspect they are coming from the
14 City of Charleston.

15 Q. Okay. And so in your simulated plans --

16 A. And then maybe the City of North
17 Charleston as well.

18 Q. So your simulated plans have 5.8
19 percentage points BVAP higher in District 1 --

20 A. Right.

21 Q. But they have a lower BVAP in some other
22 district or districts as a result, correct?

23 A. Right. In this case, there is only two
24 districts being analyzed so District 6 would be the
25 one that's lower in terms of BVAP proportion under

1 the simulated plan compared to the enacted plan.

2 Q. So the 5.8 percentage points would mean
3 that District 6's BVAP has dropped to something like
4 41.1 percent; is that right?

5 A. Yeah, it won't be exact because the
6 population difference is there, but yeah, I think
7 there is, you know, decrease in BVAP proportion of
8 District 6 under the simulated plan when you compare
9 that with enacted plan.

10 Q. So let me turn to the histogram on page 13
11 which is your Figure 2.

12 A. Page 13 -- oh, Figure 2, yes.

13 Q. So Figure 2 shows that some of the
14 simulated plans have a District 1 BVAP proportion of
15 up to 28 percent or maybe even 30 percent; is that
16 right?

17 A. Yeah, close to 30 maybe.

18 Q. 30 percent, close to 30 would be about 12
19 to 13 percent higher in District 1 than in the
20 enacted plan, right?

21 A. I don't recall exact -- yeah, no, that's
22 right.

23 Q. Well, it's higher?

24 A. Yeah, I see the line. Yeah, I don't know
25 the exact number but, yes.

1 Q. Yeah, I think in paragraph 29 it says
2 17.4 percent.

3 A. Okay.

4 Q. Okay. So if we have a plan in the
5 simulation --

6 A. Yeah.

7 Q. At 29.4 percent that's 12 percent higher,
8 right?

9 A. That's right.

10 Q. And that would mean that District 6's BVAP
11 is 12 percent lower, right?

12 A. Right.

13 Q. But you didn't provide a histogram showing
14 how enacted District 6's BVAP compares to the BVAP
15 in your simulated plan, correct?

16 A. Right, because it would be, you know, a
17 mirror image because I'm just working with two
18 districts.

19 Q. So enacted District 6 has a higher BVAP on
20 average than your simulated District 6s would have,
21 correct?

22 A. For District 6, yeah.

23 Q. And in fact, it would be on average
24 5.8 percent or so higher --

25 A. Right.

1 Q. Once you account for population variation?

2 A. Yeah, in that range, that's correct.

3 Q. So in this simulation, black voters are
4 just being moved between District 6 and District 1,
5 correct?

6 A. Well, not just black voters but because
7 I'm just doing the simulation between Districts 1
8 and 6 so that, you know, the voters are assigned to
9 one of the two districts.

10 Q. And did you analyze the effect in
11 District 6 of decreasing the BVAP, did you analyze
12 the effect of that on black voters' ability to elect
13 their candidates of choice?

14 A. Oh, I didn't use any partisan analysis in
15 my report so no.

16 Q. Now, you didn't do a similar local
17 simulation for Districts 2 and 6, correct?

18 A. Two and six, no.

19 Q. Why not?

20 A. Well, I started with the one and six
21 because that boundary is the largest change that
22 happened in the enacted plan when they -- you know,
23 compared to the benchmark plan.

24 Q. And have you done any similar local
25 simulation for Districts 2 and 6?

1 A. I don't think so.

2 Q. How about for Districts 5 and 6?

3 A. I don't think so.

4 Q. And why not for Districts 5 and 6?

5 A. Like I said, the largest change happened
6 in district boundary in between one and six so it
7 was natural for me to focus on that.

8 Q. So we were talking a minute ago about how
9 the change in District 6's BVAP is the mirror image
10 of the change in District 1's BVAP?

11 A. In this analysis?

12 Q. In this analysis, correct.

13 A. Right.

14 Q. Okay. So under your definition this
15 analysis cracks black voters out of District 6,
16 correct?

17 A. Well, it depends on which black voters you
18 are looking at. If you look at black voters in, you
19 know, Charleston, the City of Charleston, then the
20 enacted plan cracks it because they divided these
21 voters into Districts 1 and 6 and that's basically
22 my finding for that analysis.

23 Q. In terms of -- I believe you said your
24 definition of cracking is voters being split --
25 black voters living in a certain area are split into

1 separate districts; is that right?

2 A. That's right.

3 Q. So in your simulation plans black voters
4 living in certain areas are split between Districts
5 6 and 1, correct?

6 A. Well, you -- if you give me a definition
7 of group of black voters who live in a certain
8 location I might be able to answer that question,
9 but without that definition it's...

10 Q. Okay. Well, take Charleston for example.

11 A. Uh-huh.

12 Q. You said the enacted plan cracks voters in
13 the City of Charleston but doesn't -- don't your
14 simulation plans do the same thing?

15 A. I think more often the City of Charleston
16 as a whole is included in the same district under my
17 simulated plan.

18 Q. But some simulated plans split the City of
19 Charleston.

20 A. Oh, yeah, of course. It's all statistical
21 so it's a question of how frequently that occurs.

22 Q. And so those plans crack black voters,
23 correct?

24 A. Well, I don't know whether there is such
25 simulated plans and it could exist and if they do,

1 they do but I don't know whether any of my simulated
2 plans have such, you know, specific split that you
3 describe.

4 Q. But if the simulated plans do have that
5 split then they crack black voters, right?

6 A. That particular plan does.

7 Q. And similarly, if a simulated plan cracks
8 or splits North Charleston, for example, would that
9 also be cracking under your definition?

10 A. If there is such a simulated plan then it
11 is but we need to look at the distribution of
12 simulated plans, not particular specific ones.
13 That's sort of the whole point of statistical
14 analysis is to look at the distribution as opposed
15 to specific simulated plans.

16 Q. Right, but just conceptually speaking, a
17 simulated plan that splits a black community in a
18 defined location whether it's City of Charleston,
19 North Charleston or somewhere else --

20 A. Uh-huh.

21 Q. Cracks that black community under your
22 definition, right?

23 A. Right, but the -- the use of the term,
24 cracked, does not have any legal meaning. It just
25 means that the group of voters who living in a

1 certain geographical area are separated into two
2 districts. So I just wanted to make sure that
3 that's clear.

4 Q. Thank you. Yeah, I think you said that
5 before.

6 A. Okay, okay.

7 Q. But thank you, I appreciate that.

8 A. All right.

9 Q. And there was not -- I didn't see anything
10 in this section of your report discussing whether
11 the simulated plans or how frequently the simulated
12 plans split the City of Charleston. Is that in
13 here?

14 A. I don't think so. Yeah, I don't think so.

15 Q. And similarly, it also doesn't include
16 that kind of statistic or statement for North
17 Charleston either I don't think; is that right?

18 A. Yeah, I don't think so.

19 Q. All right. Now, let's turn to your --

20 MR. GORE: Actually, go let's go off the
21 record for just a moment.

22 THE WITNESS: Okay.

23 (A recess was taken.)

24 BY MR. GORE:

25 Q. All right. Let's talk about your

1 Charleston County simulation.

2 A. Okay.

3 Q. Which starts on page 13. And as I
4 understand it, this is similar to the first
5 simulation except with the further constraint that
6 the boundaries of Districts 1 and 6 are the same
7 except in Charleston County; is that right?

8 A. That's right.

9 Q. So you've frozen the enacted plan and all
10 you are looking at is the boundary between
11 Districts 1 and 6 in Charleston County; is that
12 correct?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. And let's see. So pages 14 and 15 you
15 again have a couple of histograms here.

16 A. Right.

17 Q. That show Charleston County BVAP in
18 Figure 3; is that right?

19 A. Uh-huh.

20 Q. And again, the analysis here is total
21 number of black voters rather than BVAP percentage;
22 is that right?

23 A. Right, although in Figure 2 it's
24 percentage.

25 Q. Right. And Figure 2 is a percentage for

1 District 1, correct?

2 A. Right, and here it's the BVAP in
3 population who live in Charleston County.

4 Q. All right. So help me understand that
5 because I had an understanding of figure four, so is
6 figure four showing me something about Charleston
7 County or district one as a whole?

8 A. Oh, this is among the black voters who
9 live in Charleston County how many of them are
10 assigned to District 1.

11 Q. Okay. I think I just confused us both.
12 Are you talking about Figure 3 or Figure 4?

13 A. Figure 3.

14 Q. Figure 3, okay. Thank you. Okay. So
15 Figure 3 is just Charleston County and it's BVAP
16 total, not BVAP percentage, right?

17 A. Right, that's right.

18 Q. And again, in this simulation you didn't
19 control for which benchmark district a voter was in,
20 in the benchmark plan, correct?

21 A. No.

22 Q. And you also didn't control for which
23 district the black voters lived in, in the benchmark
24 plan, correct?

25 A. No, I didn't use benchmark plan.

1 Q. And I believe in paragraph 32 you said the
2 difference on average, that District 1 has
3 approximately 24,900 black voters on average in your
4 simulation plans and that that's a difference of
5 9500 voters compared to the enacted plan; is that
6 right?

7 A. Yeah, that's correct.

8 Q. And 9500 voters, do you know what that
9 translates into in terms of District 1's BVAP
10 percentage?

11 A. Oh, you just have to divide by the
12 population.

13 Q. By the population, okay. So if I told you
14 that I tried to do this math last night and I think
15 it's 1.3 percent, does that sound about right to
16 you?

17 A. Yes, I suppose. Yeah, it's more than
18 1 percent. Yeah, that sounds right. I trust you.

19 Q. Okay. Well, that's fine. We'll -- you
20 can take my word for it, you don't have to agree
21 with me, but you have no reason to dispute that it
22 might be 1.3 percent?

23 A. Right.

24 Q. 1.29 or whatever it rounds off to?

25 A. Sure.

1 Q. And so that would mean that under the
2 simulation plans the BVAP in District 1 is
3 1.3 percent higher on average but in District 6 it's
4 1.3 percent lower on average; is that right?

5 A. Right, in the simulation analysis, that's
6 correct, yeah.

7 Q. And have you done any effect of this
8 analysis on this 1.3 percent change in these two
9 districts' BVAP?

10 A. No, I have not done any partisan analysis.

11 Q. All right. Let's go to page 26 in your
12 report.

13 A. Twenty-six, okay.

14 Q. I'd like to look at Figure 10.

15 A. Okay. Figure 10. Okay.

16 Q. As I understand it, Figure 10 shows the
17 Polsby-Popper compactness scores for the various
18 simulations and the enacted plan; is that right?

19 A. Right, that's correct.

20 Q. And on Polsby-Popper metric a higher
21 number means more compact, correct?

22 A. That's correct, yeah.

23 Q. So I want to look at the Charleston County
24 simulation table you have here in Figure 10 or a
25 histogram rather than a table.

1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. So you froze all of the other district
3 boundaries in the enacted plan except for Charleston
4 County between one and six?

5 A. Uh-huh.

6 Q. It appears here that the enacted plan
7 performs better on average than the vast majority of
8 plans under the Charleston County simulation on the
9 Polsby-Popper; is that right?

10 A. I wouldn't characterize it that way. It
11 would be, it was in, you know, within statistical
12 differences. It's not significantly different.

13 Q. But the --

14 A. They are essentially in the same range.

15 Q. Okay. But the majority of the simulated
16 plans on average are to the left of that line,
17 right?

18 A. It looks like it but, again, I would not
19 take that difference, you know, to be statistically
20 meaningful and I would characterize it as they are
21 basic -- essentially in the same range.

22 Q. And do you have any view on what accounts
23 for that difference?

24 A. Can you clarify the question?

25 Q. Well, I'm just curious, it's more for my

1 academic interest.

2 A. Uh-huh.

3 Q. You know, if there is something about the
4 model that would explain this difference as to why
5 the simulation --

6 A. Oh, I see.

7 Q. I mean, on average -- given the other
8 constraints that you programmed and other things
9 that you did.

10 A. Yeah, I mean, compactness, you know, there
11 are different measures and each measure reflects
12 different aspects of geographical shape of districts
13 and, you know, the algorithm controls the fraction
14 of edges kept which is the one in Figure 11 so that
15 is the one that sort of much more closely related to
16 what algorithm does, just a mathematical
17 formulation.

18 And so Polsby-Popper is related to
19 that but not the same thing so, you know, I would
20 characterize the results on the Polsby-Popper to be
21 essentially in the same range, simulated plan and
22 enacted plan essentially the same. For the fraction
23 of edges kept simulated plans is maybe a little bit
24 better but it's not that, you know, huge difference.
25 That would be my characterization.

1 Q. Okay. And just so I'm clear, this
2 histogram in Figure 10, the Charleston County
3 simulation average Polsby-Popper score, is that
4 showing the averages for Districts 1 and 6 or is
5 that showing the average for the whole plan?

6 A. For Districts 1 and 6.

7 Q. Okay, thank you.

8 A. Oh, wait. Actually, I don't recall so...

9 Q. Okay.

10 A. So either way, the other districts are
11 frozen so it won't affect the difference --

12 Q. Right, okay.

13 A. Between the two, yeah.

14 Q. Yeah, so in relative terms it would be the
15 same, right?

16 A. Yeah, yeah, that's right. And that's what
17 matters is that, you know, the differences as
18 opposed to the number itself.

19 Q. Other than Charleston County, are you
20 aware of any other counties that are split between
21 Districts 1 and 6 in the enacted plan?

22 A. Yeah, I think I analyzed Richland and
23 Sumter in the statewide analysis.

24 Q. Are those counties split between
25 Districts 1 and 6?

1 A. Oh, one and six, I'm sorry. I thought any
2 county that's split by District 6. So I -- yeah, I
3 misunderstood your question.

4 Q. Would you like me to rephrase it again?

5 A. Yeah, yeah, yeah.

6 Q. Yeah. So other than Charleston County are
7 you aware of any other counties that are split
8 between District 1 and District 6 in the enacted
9 plan?

10 A. Yeah, I know there are others. I don't
11 recall exactly which one but...

12 Q. And did you conduct a similar local
13 simulation analysis of any of those counties?

14 A. Oh, no.

15 Q. So you didn't do one for Dorchester
16 County; is that correct?

17 A. No, I didn't do that.

18 Q. Or Colleton County?

19 A. No.

20 Q. Or Jasper County?

21 A. No.

22 MR. GORE: So let's go off the record
23 again.

24 (A recess was taken.)

25 BY MR. GORE:

1 Q. Dr. Imai, did you discuss your deposition
2 with anyone on the break?

3 A. No.

4 Q. All right. Let's move to your statewide
5 simulation analysis with the VRA constraint.

6 A. Okay.

7 Q. And in the statewide simulation unlike the
8 local simulations you don't freeze any districts,
9 correct?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. And you add the additional criterion of
12 your VRA constraint, correct?

13 A. Uh-huh, that's correct.

14 Q. And that criterion was to keep the overall
15 BVAP proportion of District 6 between 45 percent and
16 50 percent, correct?

17 A. That's right.

18 Q. And in your simulation that district would
19 have been Congressman Clyburn's district since he is
20 the representative of District 6 in the enacted
21 plan, right?

22 A. That's right.

23 Q. And why did you add this criterion or
24 constraint?

25 A. Oh, because in the statewide simulation as

1 we discussed the district boundary that's been
2 simulated is just between Districts 1 and 6 so as we
3 discussed, you know, the increase in BVAP in
4 District 1 would decrease the BVAP proportion of
5 District 6 because there is only two districts
6 that's being considered in the analysis.

7 So I wanted to make sure that when,
8 you know, when this BVAP for District 6 is at the
9 certain level in enacted plan if that consideration
10 was incorporated in that simulation analysis my
11 results are still robust to that change.

12 So by considering other districts it
13 allows me to keep the BVAP proportion of District 6
14 at the same level, you know, in comparison to the
15 two district analysis where increasing the BVAP in
16 District 1 would automatically just by construction
17 decreases the BVAP proportion of District 6.

18 Q. And are you aware of whether the General
19 Assembly had a goal to keep District 6's BVAP
20 between 45 percent and 50 percent?

21 A. No, I don't take into account for any
22 intent of General Assembly in my analysis.

23 Q. And did -- was this 45 percent to
24 50 percent District 6 BVAP constraint anywhere in
25 the House or Senate Redistricting Guidelines?

1 A. Not this specific number, no.

2 Q. Okay. How did you select this specific
3 number?

4 A. Oh, just the same range as the one in the
5 enacted plan, which I think is 46-point some percent
6 so.

7 Q. So you chose this range because it
8 approximately straddles the actual BVAP percentage
9 in enacted District 6?

10 A. That's correct, yeah.

11 Q. And do you believe that a district drawn
12 between 45 and 50 percent BVAP complies with the
13 Voting Rights Act?

14 A. I'm not a lawyer so I can't -- I don't
15 have, you know, legal opinion on that.

16 Q. Do you have a nonlegal opinion on that?

17 MR. CEPEDA: Object to form.

18 BY MR. GORE:

19 Q. Do you have any opinion on that?

20 A. The question is legal so I have no opinion
21 on that legal question.

22 Q. I followed up with nonlegal, but then I
23 said, do you have any opinion on that one way or the
24 other?

25 A. Well, if the question is legal I don't

1 have any opinion on that.

2 Q. All right. Let's go back to page 26 of
3 your report, paragraph 57.

4 A. Okay. Wait, can you say page number
5 again?

6 Q. I'm sorry, page 25.

7 A. Oh, 25.

8 Q. Page 25, paragraph 57.

9 A. Twenty-five, 57, okay. All right. Okay.

10 Q. Okay. So we are back to the strength of
11 the constraint?

12 A. Uh-huh.

13 Q. And then the statewide VRA simulation it
14 says: A custom constraint that penalizes plans in
15 which District 6's BVAP is outside the range of 0.45
16 to 0.5, this constraint is given a strength of
17 eight.

18 Did I read that correctly?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. So what does it mean to have a custom
21 constraint that penalizes certain plans?

22 A. Oh, I see. So the custom just means that
23 it's very specific to this particular analysis
24 because you are choosing a specific district,
25 District 6, and choosing a specific range of BVAP so

1 that's all it means. It's just a constraint but
2 it's sort of a specific constraint used for this
3 particular analysis as opposed to generic, you know,
4 constraint such as compactness or county splits.

5 And again, the strength of it is all
6 relative so eight itself doesn't really mean
7 anything and it's basically there to ensure that,
8 you know, most of the simulated plan don't have BVAP
9 of District 6 going outside of that range.

10 Q. Is that a hierarchical constraint or a
11 soft constraint?

12 A. No, that's a soft constraint.

13 Q. So within your final set of 10,000
14 statewide VRA simulation plans, do any place
15 District 6 BVAP outside of that range?

16 A. So again, similar to the incumbency
17 pairing, there are sometimes that went below
18 45 percent, a very small number, but that was
19 removed from the final 10,000 simulation plans.

20 Q. Similarly, were there any that went above
21 50 percent?

22 A. I don't think so although I don't recall
23 the detail, but I don't think so. It tends to be
24 lower.

25 Q. So would you agree that keeping the

1 overall BVAP proportion of District 6 between 45 and
2 50 percent was a significant factor in the statewide
3 simulation plans?

4 A. Can you clarify what you mean by
5 significant factor?

6 Q. Yeah. I mean, well, I want to know if
7 it's a significant factor. Was it a determinant as
8 to --

9 Well, first of all, it sounds like
10 every plan in your set of 10,000 satisfies that
11 criteria, correct?

12 A. Right, right.

13 Q. And any plan that didn't satisfy that
14 criterion is excluded from your set of 10,000
15 statewide simulation plans; is that right?

16 A. That's right. That's right.

17 Q. So no plan outside of that range could
18 have been included in your set of 10,000 simulation
19 plans, correct?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. So you within your analysis didn't
22 compromise on that factor, correct?

23 A. That's right. Compromise meaning -- yeah,
24 that's correct, that constraint was imposed.

25 Q. And I believe your report says that race

1 is a significant factor in the enacted plan. And so
2 isn't it also true that this criterion is a
3 significant factor in your statewide simulation?

4 MR. CEPEDA: Object to form.

5 THE WITNESS: Right. So my conclusion of
6 the report says for the statewide simulation
7 analysis race was a significant factor beyond the
8 purpose of, you know, keeping this District 6's BVAP
9 in that range.

10 So the finding that I observed, basically
11 the difference between enacted plan and simulated
12 plan in terms of racial, you know, factors that
13 cannot be explained by the possibility of keeping
14 District 6 BVAP in this range, that's what I mean.
15 So that's the purpose of the statewide analysis is
16 to see what I found in the local analysis can be
17 explained by the fact that perhaps District 6's BVAP
18 had to be higher because in the localized analysis,
19 you know, if the BVAP increases in District 1
20 automatically that will reduce the BVAP of
21 District 6.

22 But in the statewide simulation that's not
23 necessarily the case because I'll make sure that the
24 District 6 BVAP is kept in the same range as the one
25 in the enacted plan. So then the question is, if I

1 keep -- place that constraint, do I still observe
2 race being -- playing a significant role in
3 determining district boundaries between one and six
4 and then elsewhere.

5 Q. But in terms -- I'm asking about how the
6 simulation plans are drawn?

7 A. Uh-huh.

8 Q. What you described to me makes it sound
9 like this BVAP range in District 6 was a significant
10 factor in how those plans were drawn, correct?

11 A. It is a significant constraint in the
12 sense that if I don't have that particular
13 constraint the results would have been different,
14 but my conclusion basically says even if you place
15 that constraint the race played a significant role
16 beyond that particular constraint.

17 Q. Well, and isn't it also a significant
18 constraint because any plan that didn't satisfy that
19 constraint was excluded from your set of 10,000
20 plans, right?

21 A. That's right. So if I don't impose this
22 particular constraint the results would have been
23 different sometimes the order -- the analysis be
24 incorporated and so on.

25 Q. And so this VRA -- satisfying the VRA

1 constraint was the price of admission for a plan to
2 be part of your 10,000 plans in the simulation set,
3 right?

4 A. What do you mean by the price of
5 admission?

6 MR. CEPEDA: Object to form.

7 BY MR. GORE:

8 Q. That's a colloquialism. But let me just
9 say it this way. Only plans that satisfied that
10 criterion were included in your set of 10,000,
11 correct?

12 A. That's correct.

13 Q. Okay.

14 A. But there are plans that may satisfy that
15 constraint but still were excluded for other
16 reasons.

17 Q. Sure, because you have other constraints
18 programmed?

19 A. Yeah, other constraints, yeah, okay. I
20 just wanted to make sure.

21 Q. I think I understand now.

22 A. That's not the only -- that's not the --
23 like, you know, constraint that dominates everything
24 else.

25 Q. Did you examine whether race was a

1 significant factor in any of your statewide
2 simulation plans?

3 A. Can you repeat that question again?

4 Q. Sure. Did you consider or examine whether
5 race was a significant factor in any of your
6 statewide simulation plans?

7 A. Right, that's what I did.

8 Q. Well, help me understand that a little
9 bit. I think that you said that you considered --
10 you used the simulation plan to determine whether
11 the enact -- race was a significant factor in the
12 enacted plan?

13 A. Oh, simulated plan.

14 Q. Between the simulated plans did you look
15 at any of those plans to determine whether race was
16 a significant factor in any of those plans?

17 A. Okay. I use the simulated plan to
18 evaluate the enacted plan, not the other way around
19 so...

20 Q. Right. But did you compare any simulated
21 plan to the set of simulated plans to determine
22 whether any of those plans --

23 A. Oh, no, I did not evaluate the simulated
24 plans.

25 Q. Okay. And did you conduct any of that

1 kind of analysis with respect to any of the plans
2 submitted by members of the public?

3 A. No.

4 Q. So you didn't do it for the NAACP Plan
5 One?

6 A. No.

7 Q. Or Plan Two?

8 A. I don't even know what these plans are
9 so...

10 Q. Okay.

11 A. Yeah.

12 Q. You didn't do it for the League of Women
13 Voters' plan?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Or Harpootlian plan?

16 A. No.

17 Q. All right. Let's flip back to pages --
18 maybe start around page 15.

19 A. Okay.

20 Q. In the statewide simulation here.

21 A. Okay, 15. Okay, hold on.

22 Q. Starting on page -- paragraph 35.

23 A. Okay.

24 Q. So here, again, you are analyzing the
25 district boundary in Charleston County, correct?

1 A. That's right.

2 Q. And that's -- the district boundary
3 running through there is Districts 1 and 6, correct?

4 A. Uh-huh, that's right.

5 Q. And it says here -- so again, in this
6 analysis -- let's flip over to Figure 5.

7 A. Yeah.

8 Q. Okay. And Figure 5 you have again the
9 cool colored chart that shows the likelihood of a
10 VTD or precinct being placed in District 1; is that
11 right?

12 A. That's correct.

13 Q. And again, this is the total number -- do
14 you have -- do you show -- I guess you don't show
15 anything about BVAP here, right? This is just
16 likelihood of being placed in District 1; is that
17 right?

18 A. That's correct.

19 Q. And again, we are seeing that in your
20 model Nancy Mace's portion of Berkeley is being
21 placed very frequently with City of Charleston or a
22 large swath of Charleston County; is that right?

23 A. Again, I don't have a precise location of
24 her region so I think that's probably right.

25 Q. Okay. And again, in this analysis you

1 didn't control for which district the VTD was in the
2 benchmark plan, correct?

3 A. Right, I did not use benchmark plan.

4 Q. Now, I think in paragraph 35 you say: On
5 average the BVAP proportion of District 1 under the
6 enacted plan is 6.5 percentage points, 4.5 standard
7 deviations of the simulated distribution lower than
8 the corresponding number under the simulated plans.

9 A. Uh-huh.

10 Q. Did I read that correctly?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. So where -- in the simulated plans where
13 is that 6.5 percentage points on average coming
14 from?

15 A. Yeah, I think my guess, again, I don't
16 have exact numbers but, you know, it's from the City
17 of Charleston and perhaps North Charleston.

18 Q. And so when it's being moved into
19 District 1 or placed in District 1 under your
20 simulation plans it's necessarily being placed
21 outside of other districts, right?

22 A. Right.

23 Q. So it may be coming from District 6, maybe
24 in some of the plans it's coming from District 7
25 even; is that possible?

1 A. That's possible. Probably from, you know,
2 District 6 in this case.

3 Q. Yeah, but probably District 6 because
4 District 6 has black voters and District 7 doesn't
5 have as many, right?

6 A. Right. That's correct and also District 6
7 is the part that will be, you know, assigned with
8 high probability to District 1 in the Charleston
9 County area.

10 Q. And so again, in your simulation,
11 statewide simulation --

12 A. Uh-huh.

13 Q. Those plans also may crack black voters
14 when they split communities where black voters live
15 just like you localized simulations we discussed
16 before, correct?

17 MR. CEPEDA: Objection; mischaracterizes
18 testimony.

19 THE WITNESS: What do you mean by those
20 plans? The simulated plans?

21 BY MR. GORE:

22 Q. Yeah, so I think earlier we talked about
23 your definition of cracking.

24 A. Uh-huh.

25 Q. And how in changing the line between

1 District 1 and District 6 various black communities
2 could be cracked in any individual simulation plan?

3 MR. CEPEDA: Object to form.

4 BY MR. GORE:

5 Q. Do you recall that?

6 MR. CEPEDA: Object to form.

7 THE WITNESS: It's not any individual --
8 it's just a description of how the district
9 boundary, you know, runs through a specific group of
10 voters who live in the same area.

11 BY MR. GORE:

12 Q. Right. And yeah, so I'm using your -- I'm
13 trying to use your definition of cracking.

14 A. Okay.

15 Q. And I think you said that the enacted plan
16 cracks black voters between Districts 1 and 6?

17 A. Uh-huh.

18 Q. Because of how the line runs through
19 Charleston or may or may not run through Charleston,
20 correct?

21 A. Right, right.

22 Q. And some of the simulation plans also may
23 crack black voters because of how the lines run
24 through certain communities, correct?

25 A. Right, but my finding is that the

1 simulated plan tend to keep those black voters who
2 are, you know, cracked by enacted plan tend to keep
3 them together.

4 Q. Correct, but they could possibly -- it
5 could possibly -- the simulation plans could crack
6 that community of black voters or some other
7 community of black voters somewhere else, correct?

8 A. It's possible but unless you tell me which
9 area of black voters, I cannot tell whether the
10 simulated plan or enacted plan cracks that community
11 of voters.

12 Q. And did you review any of the public
13 testimony or comment in the legislative record for
14 this plan?

15 A. No.

16 Q. And did you review any statements by
17 legislators?

18 A. No.

19 Q. So paragraph 36 says: The way in which
20 the enacted plan splits Charleston County by
21 displaying a disproportionately large number of
22 black voters into District 6 is highly unusual in
23 comparison to the simulated plans. Is that right?

24 A. Uh-huh, that's correct.

25 Q. And it seems like a further explanation

1 concerns the placement of the City of North
2 Charleston; is that correct?

3 A. Yeah, that's one.

4 Q. So if a simulation plan split Charleston
5 County or North Charleston in a way that affected
6 where black voters were placed that plan would also
7 crack voters, correct?

8 A. Right, but my finding is that simulated
9 plan tends to keep them together in one district.

10 Q. So let's go to Figure 6 on page 17.

11 A. Right.

12 Q. And will you explain to me what Figure 6
13 is showing?

14 A. So Figure 6 shows that a number of, you
15 know, the black voting age population who lives in
16 Charleston County were assigned to District 1.
17 Under the simulated plan which is the bar and the
18 enacted plan which is the vertical line.

19 Q. And so the difference between the enacted
20 plan and any of the simulated plans is the
21 difference between the line for the enacted plan and
22 the bar or whatever for the simulated plan, correct?

23 A. That's right, that's correct.

24 Q. And so in the simulation where are those
25 extra black voters coming from?

1 A. Well, these are all black voters who live
2 in Charleston County.

3 Q. Okay. And so they otherwise are being
4 placed in District 6?

5 A. Right, the ones -- that's probably right
6 although I haven't, you know, examined every
7 simulated plan.

8 Q. And so these black voters are being placed
9 in District 1 and not in District 6 or some other
10 district, correct?

11 A. Right, so this shows the black voters who
12 are assigned to District 1 on the simulated plan.

13 Q. Okay. And did you generate a similar
14 histogram for what happens with black voters in
15 District 6?

16 A. Black voters in Charleston County or black
17 voters in general?

18 Q. How about Charleston County since that's
19 what you have here in Figure 6?

20 A. Yeah, I didn't create that because in most
21 simulated plans the rest of the black voters who
22 live in Charleston County would be placed in
23 District 6, I think.

24 Q. Okay. So at least with respect to most of
25 the simulation plans the enacted plans places more

1 black voters from Charleston County in District 6
2 than the simulation plan, correct?

3 A. I think that's right. Although, you know,
4 again, it's possible that some other districts come
5 in play and I have not checked every -- every
6 district to make sure that's, you know, that's --
7 how often that happens.

8 Q. But each district in your simulation plan
9 is constrained to some extent by where the incumbent
10 lives, correct?

11 A. Oh, yes, because I tried to avoid the
12 incumbent pairing so that's right.

13 Q. So for another district to move into
14 Charleston your simulation plan would have to
15 somehow still be contiguous ultimately?

16 A. That's right.

17 Q. To the precinct where in incumbent
18 resides, right?

19 A. Yeah, I think for any simulated plan for
20 District 6 it would be definitely in play and maybe
21 additional districts like District 7 may also play
22 on the eastern side but most likely it would be
23 District 6.

24 Q. And given that it's most likely that the
25 enacted plan places more black voters in District 6

1 than the simulation plans, right, in Charleston
2 County?

3 A. Oh, in Charleston County, yes, because you
4 know, that's just -- there is a fixed number of
5 black voters in Charleston County and if there are
6 more in District 1 than there is in the rest of the
7 other districts.

8 Q. And so paragraph 37 --

9 A. Uh-huh.

10 Q. You say there is a sentence that begins,
11 in fact: In fact, a large spike around 74,600
12 implies a vast majority of simulated plans,
13 76.3 percent assigned the entire county to
14 District 1.

15 Did I read that correctly?

16 A. Yeah, that's correct.

17 Q. Do you know whether Charleston County was
18 split in the benchmark plan?

19 A. Oh, in the benchmark plan. In the enacted
20 plan it was but I don't know the benchmark plan.

21 Q. And if a map drawer preferred to keep
22 Charleston County split he would have rejected plans
23 that made it whole in District 1, correct?

24 A. Again, I don't have any opinion on how or
25 why map drawer made certain decisions.

1 Q. And again, you didn't review any public
2 testimony, comment or legislative testimony about
3 splitting or repairing the split in Charleston
4 County, correct?

5 A. No.

6 Q. And did you analyze the political effect
7 of placing all of Charleston County in District 1
8 with Nancy Mace?

9 A. I did not use any partisan data in my
10 analysis.

11 Q. And did you analyze what changes to the
12 map would have been required in other parts of the
13 state if all the Charleston was placed in
14 District 1?

15 A. Can you repeat the question again? Sorry.

16 Q. Sure. So if you -- Charleston County, if
17 you place Charleston County in District 1?

18 A. Uh-huh.

19 Q. In the enacted plan, you would have to
20 make changes to other districts in order to equalize
21 population, correct?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. All right. And did you do any analysis of
24 that other than to recognize if that's true?

25 A. Yeah, that's true but I didn't do any

1 specific analysis with -- regarding that particular
2 point.

3 Q. Now, your statewide simulation analysis
4 with respect to District 1 and District 6 you have
5 this discussion of Charleston County, right?

6 A. Uh-huh.

7 Q. Did you also examine in your statewide
8 simulation analysis Dorchester County?

9 A. No.

10 Q. How about Colleton County?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Or Jasper County?

13 A. No.

14 Q. Okay. Why did you not examine Dorchester
15 County?

16 A. Well, so my -- you know, analysis, the
17 entire analysis for this report started with
18 examining, you know, District 1 and 6, that's the
19 first part of the analysis District 1 and 6
20 boundaries and what I found there is that it's
21 Charleston County where I see the largest difference
22 in terms of the role that the race played between
23 the simulated plan and enacted plan.

24 And so what I wanted to then do is,
25 you know, that is really the start of the analysis.

1 And the other two analyses, the second race analysis
2 and statewide analysis, is to make sure that the
3 results are robust to other factors.

4 So for the second race run analysis I
5 wanted to make sure that it was actually the
6 Charleston, the way Charleston County was split, not
7 necessarily, you know, other parts of Districts 1
8 and 6 so that's why I froze the other parts of the
9 Districts 1 and 6.

10 And for this analysis I wanted to
11 make sure that it wasn't due to this particular
12 constraint about keeping the BVAP proportion for
13 District 6 at a certain level so each of these
14 analyses sort of tried to look at the robustness of
15 the initial analysis that I conducted where I show
16 that there are just differences coming from
17 District 1 and District 6 boundaries.

18 Q. And do you know one way or the other
19 whether Dorchester, Colleton and Jasper are split
20 between Districts 1 and District 6 in the enacted
21 plan?

22 A. I don't recall which other counties are
23 being split.

24 Q. Let's turn to page 18 of your report.

25 A. Okay.

1 Q. And we'll discuss the line here in
2 Richland County.

3 A. Uh-huh.

4 Q. Between District 2 and District 6.

5 A. Sure.

6 Q. First of all, do you know whether Richland
7 County was split in the benchmark plan?

8 A. Yes, you can see it's -- oh, in the
9 benchmark plan I don't know. In the enacted plan
10 they are split.

11 Q. And you see the -- if we look at Figure 7.

12 A. Right.

13 Q. District 2 and District 6 are shown here
14 with a line in what appears to be Richland County;
15 is that correct?

16 A. Yeah, Richland County is demarked by the
17 gray, thick line there.

18 Q. And are you aware of any explanations for
19 the shape of the boundary between Districts 2 and 6
20 in Richland County?

21 A. No.

22 Q. And again, you have not reviewed the
23 public record of the legislative record on that,
24 have you?

25 A. No.

1 Q. So let's go to paragraph 40.

2 A. Okay.

3 Q. I believe it's actually on page 19.

4 A. Okay.

5 Q. You start: In fact, 39.4 percent of the
6 simulated plans did not split Richland County at all
7 and all the simulated plans assign the entire county
8 to District 6.

9 Did I read that correctly?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. And if a map drawer would have preferred
12 to keep Richland County split, he would have
13 rejected plans that make it whole in District 2,
14 correct?

15 A. That's right. Although I don't know what,
16 you know, the map drawer considered.

17 Q. And did you analyze the political effect
18 of placing all of Richland County in District 6?

19 A. No, I didn't use partisan information if
20 that's what you mean by political.

21 Q. Thank you. Or any election result
22 information?

23 A. No.

24 Q. All right. So page 19 contains Figure 8?

25 A. Uh-huh.

1 Q. Would you explain to me what Figure 8 is
2 about?

3 A. Right, so this is similar to the previous
4 figure where I look at, you know, among the black
5 voting age population who live in Richland County
6 how many of them are assigned to District 2.

7 Q. And is this a total number of black voting
8 age population or percentage?

9 A. Yes, that's right. And this is among the
10 plans that split into Districts 2 and 6 so it does
11 not include the one that assigned the entire county
12 to the district.

13 Q. Okay.

14 A. So it's focused on the subset.

15 Q. And so according to this, this shows that
16 district -- that the enacted District 2 places more
17 individuals of black voting age -- black individuals
18 of voting age from Richland County in District 2
19 then the average statewide simulation plan that also
20 splits Richland between Districts 2 and 6, correct?

21 A. That's right, that's right.

22 Q. So what would a histogram of District 6,
23 the corresponding histogram of District 6 look like
24 to Figure 8?

25 A. Oh, I see. Well, as I said, you know,

1 40 percent, about 40 percent of the simulated plans
2 assigned the entire Richland County to District 6
3 so, you know, it -- in that case, you know, all the
4 BVAP population would be in District 6 and even in
5 the cases where the simulated plans split Richland
6 County, they assigned, you know, much fewer BVAP to
7 District 2, excuse me, than the enacted plan. So
8 yeah, I think a lot of Richland County BVAP would be
9 in Richland County, in District 6.

10 Q. District 6?

11 A. Yeah.

12 Q. So if I can just summarize that.

13 A. Yeah.

14 Q. The simulation plans assigned lower BVAP
15 to District 2 but higher BVAP to District 6 compared
16 to the enacted districts in those simulation plans
17 that split Richland County between Districts 2 and
18 6; is that correct?

19 A. That's correct, that's exactly right.

20 Q. And if we were to show that as a histogram
21 to District 6 it would be the mirror image of what
22 we see here in Figure 8 accounting for small
23 population variations in your model?

24 A. That's probably right. Except I don't
25 know how often the other districts are split but my

1 sense is that most of the simulated plans involve
2 Districts 2 and 6 for this county so that's probably
3 correct although I don't have, you know, exact
4 numbers with me.

5 Q. Well, I'm glad you raise that because I
6 think paragraph 40 says that 39.4 percent of the
7 simulated plans don't split Richland at all?

8 A. Right, right. So in that case all --

9 Q. So in that case -- right, and then
10 paragraph 41 says: 23.9 percent of simulated plans
11 divide Richland into two and six?

12 A. Right, so there are some.

13 Q. Yeah, and so I understood Figure 8 to
14 relate only to that 23.9 percent referenced in
15 paragraph 41, right?

16 A. That's exactly right. That's why it's
17 2388 plans.

18 Q. I've got it.

19 A. Yeah. So there are some districts --
20 sorry, there are some simulated plans that would
21 involve some other districts.

22 Q. So there is a third category of simulated
23 plans that split Richland between two districts but
24 not two and six?

25 A. Or three and six. Possibly three and six.

1 Yeah, I don't know, yeah.

2 Q. Yeah, you just don't know?

3 A. Right.

4 Q. But that's a category?

5 A. Yeah, yeah.

6 Q. But at least the 23.9 percent split
7 between two and six?

8 A. That's right.

9 Q. We have Figure -- so we have Figure 8 for
10 the District 2 BVAP and the District 6 BVAP would be
11 the mirror image of that simply control for
12 population variation that your model tolerates,
13 right?

14 A. That's right. For this subset, yes.

15 Q. For this 23.9 percent subset?

16 A. That's right. That's right.

17 Q. Okay. Now, you mind flipping back to
18 page 15, Figure 4?

19 A. Okay.

20 Q. So when you are discussing in your
21 statewide simulation the line between District 1 and
22 6 in Charleston you provided us this BVAP proportion
23 table, the histogram?

24 A. Uh-huh.

25 Q. But I didn't see a similar BVAP proportion

1 histogram for any district in your discussion of
2 Richland County, so back on pages 18 or 19 --

3 A. Uh-huh.

4 Q. There wasn't the same kind of histogram.

5 A. Of this district you are talking about?

6 Q. For District 2 or District 6.

7 A. Oh, I see. Well, District 6 BVAP
8 proportion is constrained to between 45 and 50 so
9 that's not, you know, that's just by design
10 constrained. District 2, yeah, I don't show BVAP
11 proportion.

12 Q. Is there a reason for that?

13 A. Because here I'm just focusing on how
14 unusual it is -- just like for this case how unusual
15 it is to split this particular county in a certain
16 way.

17 Q. And have you examined District 2's BVAP in
18 your statewide simulation plans?

19 A. No, because that's not the goal of this
20 particular analysis here.

21 Q. And have you examined whether your
22 statewide simulation plans or any particular
23 statewide simulation plan cracks black voters in
24 Richland County?

25 A. Can you repeat that question again, sorry.

1 Q. Sure. Using your definition of cracking?

2 A. Uh-huh.

3 Q. Have you examined whether any of your
4 statewide simulation plans crack black voters in
5 Richland County?

6 MR. CEPEDA: Object to form.

7 THE WITNESS: I mean, compared to the
8 enacted plan, the simulated plan tends to keep them
9 together. Like for example, like 40 percent of them
10 keep all the counties together in the same district
11 so that's -- there is no split at all. And even in
12 other 26.9 percent of the cases, you know, they tend
13 to -- most of the BVAP population tend to be on
14 District 6 so that's what this is showing with
15 respect to the cracking of black voters in Richland
16 County.

17 BY MR. GORE:

18 Q. And is it possible as we discussed before
19 that the simulation plan cracks black voters in
20 Richland County with how it draws the district line
21 through that county and through a black community?

22 MR. CEPEDA: Object to form.

23 THE WITNESS: Are you talking about the
24 remainder of the simulated plans beyond the
25 40 percent and 24 percent of them or are you --

1 BY MR. GORE:

2 Q. Or even the 24 percent. I mean, I take it
3 that there is a 39.4 percent that doesn't crack in
4 Richland at all.

5 A. Right, that's right.

6 Q. But I'm just asking and I think you've
7 answered this a few times now and I don't mean to
8 belabor the point, but more broadly speaking under
9 your definition of cracking, cracking is simply
10 splitting a community of black voters into more than
11 one district, correct?

12 A. Right, but there is a different degree of
13 cracking, right, you know, what's the percentage or
14 what's the, you know -- like it's one thing to split
15 a community into two districts by taking one person
16 out of that community but it's another thing to
17 split the community into say two halves.

18 Q. And where in your report do you discuss
19 the degree of cracking?

20 A. So this Richland County BVAP basically
21 shows that, like this analysis shows, that say
22 40 percent of the cases they are in, you know,
23 basically 100 percent is in one district and even in
24 the 33.9 percent of the case that there are a lot
25 fewer BVAP being assigned to District 2. A lot of

1 them very close to zero so that means that most of
2 them, most of the black voters would be in
3 District 6 and those -- that would spike that's
4 almost accounting for 50 percent out of that
5 24 percent.

6 Q. And at the same time in Figure 8 there is
7 some simulation plans that place more black voters
8 from Richland in District 2 than the enacted plan,
9 correct?

10 A. Right. So this is statistics knowledge,
11 this you really want to look at the distribution of,
12 you know, simulated plans as opposed to focusing on
13 one and two specific simulated plans.

14 Q. And --

15 A. And that's the goal of the analysis, the
16 statistics analysis.

17 Q. Let's step back from Richland County for a
18 moment. I want to ask just a more global
19 question --

20 A. Sure.

21 Q. About the simulation. Is it possible that
22 plans in your statewide simulation crack black
23 voters by splitting their communities into more than
24 one district?

25 A. It depends on the community. So I don't

1 know unless you specify specific communities I won't
2 know whether simulated plan would split that
3 community.

4 Q. But you didn't program the simulation, for
5 example, with a constraint against splitting black
6 communities, did you?

7 A. No but to the extent that, you know,
8 keeping the BVAP proportion of District 6 to be in
9 certain race that definitely encourages certain
10 number of black voters to be placed in District 6 to
11 the extent that I try to, you know, reduce the
12 number of county splits, municipalities splits and
13 depending on how the black voters are, you know,
14 there are geographical distribution that may have an
15 impact on whether those communities are being split
16 and if they are how.

17 Q. So in the enacted plan are there any other
18 counties that are split between Districts 2 and 6
19 other than Richland?

20 A. Oh, yeah, I'm sure there are. Yeah, I
21 don't recall exactly what those counties are.

22 Q. Okay. Did you analyze the district
23 boundary between Districts 2 and 6 in Orangeburg
24 County?

25 A. I don't think so.

1 Q. And why not?

2 A. I don't recall the reason. I mean, the
3 draft report may have included. Again, I don't
4 recall, you know, whether I did it or whether that
5 was included in the draft reports or, you know, if I
6 didn't do it why I didn't do it. I don't -- I don't
7 recall.

8 Q. Let's move to your analysis of Sumter
9 County.

10 A. Okay.

11 Q. Which is split between Districts 5 and 6
12 of the enacted plan; is that correct?

13 A. Yes, that's correct.

14 Q. And do you know why Sumter -- well, first
15 of all, do you know whether Sumter was split in the
16 benchmark plan?

17 A. No, I don't know.

18 Q. And do you know why Sumter was kept split
19 in the enacted plan?

20 A. No, I don't know.

21 Q. Paragraph 43 --

22 A. Uh-huh.

23 Q. And Table One shows that 90.3 percent of
24 simulated plans make Sumter whole and place it in
25 District 6; is that correct?

1 A. Yes, that's correct.

2 Q. And if a map drawer preferred to keep a
3 portion of Sumter County in District 5 he would have
4 rejected all of those plans, correct?

5 A. Right. Although I didn't consider the map
6 drawers in my analysis.

7 Q. And you also didn't consider any public
8 testimony or comment or the legislative record on
9 this split, did you?

10 A. No, I didn't.

11 Q. And did you analyze the political effect
12 of placing all of Sumter County in District 6?

13 A. No, I didn't use partisan information or
14 election results.

15 Q. And here when you are discussing Sumter
16 County you didn't include any histogram showing BVAP
17 numbers or BVAP proportions?

18 A. Uh-huh.

19 Q. What is the number of black individuals of
20 voting age implicated by the split in Sumter County,
21 do you know?

22 A. Oh, I don't know off the top of my head,
23 but I didn't include them because, you know,
24 90 percent of the whole county is in District 6 so
25 it's obvious that simulated plan keep those people

1 together most of the time.

2 Q. And did you analyze the effect of keeping,
3 placing Sumter County whole in District 6 on any
4 district's BVAP proportion or total BVAP?

5 A. Oh, how that affects the BVAP proportion
6 of other districts?

7 Q. Or any district.

8 A. Okay. I didn't do that. I didn't look at
9 that.

10 Q. All right.

11 A. Although by construction, again, the
12 District 6 will maintain that specified level of
13 BVAP proportion so I know that it does not affect
14 the BVAP proportion of District 6.

15 Q. And within your model District 6 could
16 have a range of BVAP between 45 and 50 percent,
17 right?

18 A. That's correct, yeah.

19 Q. And so if District 6's BVAP in the
20 simulation plan is 50 percent that means accordingly
21 that there is 3 percent less BVAP for other
22 districts, correct?

23 MR. CEPEDA: Object to form.

24 THE WITNESS: 3 percent of the District 6
25 population, right.

1 BY MR. GORE:

2 Q. So in the --

3 A. Come from other districts, is that what
4 you mean?

5 Q. Yeah, so in the enacted plan District 6
6 BVAP is I think 46.9 percent; does that sound about
7 right?

8 A. I trust you.

9 Q. Okay. Let's just for -- and this is just
10 a conceptual point so the numbers are not as
11 important, but a simulated plan with a 49.9 percent
12 BVAP means that that's 3 percent higher than the
13 enacted plan, correct?

14 A. Uh-huh.

15 Q. And that 3 percent is being drawn from
16 other districts other than District 6, correct?

17 A. That's correct but we should also remember
18 that ranges go from 45 to 50 and there are more
19 districts, there are more simulated plans that are
20 on the lower end so I had to remove some of the
21 plans that don't reach, excuse me, don't reach the
22 45 percent and so there may be a district that has
23 BVAP of, you know, close to 50 percent for
24 District 6 and in a simulated plan, there is also a
25 lot of plans that are closer to the BVAP proportion

1 for District 6 that is closer to 45 percent and less
2 than enacted plan number.

3 Q. And do you know the average BVAP
4 proportion for your 10,000 plans in the statewide
5 VRA simulation?

6 A. I don't recall.

7 Q. All right. I'm going to mark a new
8 exhibit.

9 A. Okay.

10 Q. It's tab eight in your zip file.

11 A. Yeah.

12 Q. I'm going to mark it as Exhibit Eight.

13 (Defendant's Exhibit No. 8, REBUTTAL REPORT
14 OF SEAN P. TRENDE, was marked for identification.)

15 THE WITNESS: This is the rebuttal.

16 BY MR. GORE:

17 Q. Yes. It's the rebuttal report by
18 Mr. Trende?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Dr. Imai, do you recognize this document?

21 A. Yes, I was given this document by counsel.

22 Q. And when were you given it by counsel?

23 A. Oh, I don't recall the exact date. I
24 think it's very recent. Maybe two weeks ago or
25 something along those lines, but yeah, I don't

1 recall exact date.

2 Q. Okay. But it was -- I believe the date of
3 this report is, I'll scroll to the last page,
4 May 4th?

5 A. May 4th, okay.

6 Q. So you don't recall receiving it in May
7 2022 it sounds like?

8 A. Yeah, I just -- like I think it was two or
9 three weeks ago when counsel sent me as a part of
10 the exhibits. I didn't remember and so that doesn't
11 necessarily mean I didn't have it, but I just don't
12 pay attention, I guess, if I had it.

13 Q. Okay. And you've not offered an opinion
14 on any of Mr. Trende's analysis in this case,
15 correct?

16 A. No, I didn't. I did not.

17 Q. And you have not offered an opinion on any
18 of his analysis in his rebuttal report?

19 A. No, I did not and I also wasn't asked
20 so...

21 Q. Okay. And did you attempt to recreate the
22 numbers that Mr. Trende or the statistics that
23 Mr. Trende provides in his rebuttal report?

24 A. No, I did not attempt.

25 Q. And at this point do you plan to do so?

1 A. I don't think so.

2 Q. Okay. And as you sit here today, do you
3 dispute any of the calculations in Mr. Trende's
4 report?

5 A. I haven't formed an opinion on this so I
6 can't -- I can't make any judgment about accuracy or
7 validity of his analysis.

8 Q. And likewise, you haven't formed any
9 opinion about his rebuttal report, correct?

10 A. Wait, are you talking about the previous
11 report or the rebuttal report? I'm a little
12 confused.

13 Q. I was talking about the rebuttal, but I
14 wanted to make the record clear.

15 A. Oh.

16 Q. I think I called it his report rather than
17 his rebuttal report.

18 A. Okay.

19 Q. So I'm glad that you and I were equally
20 confused by my poor question. So let me ask the
21 question a little bit more cleanly for the record if
22 that's okay.

23 A. Sure, sure.

24 Q. Have you formed any opinions about
25 Mr. Trende's rebuttal report?

1 A. No.

2 Q. Or any of the statistics or numbers he
3 provides in his rebuttal report?

4 A. No, I have not formed opinions on those.

5 Q. So on page 2 of this rebuttal report
6 through page 5 Mr. Trende discusses core retention
7 and offers a variety of statistics about core
8 retention.

9 A. Uh-huh.

10 Q. And so you have not formed -- you have not
11 analyzed or formed any opinions about Mr. Trende's
12 discussion of core retention in this rebuttal
13 report, correct?

14 A. I have not analyzed nor formed opinion on
15 that.

16 Q. And Mr. Trende, starting on page 5 through
17 page 8 discusses politics and partisanship?

18 A. Uh-huh.

19 Q. And you have not formed any opinions or
20 done any analysis on Mr. Trende's statistics here
21 either?

22 A. No. Yeah, I have not done that and I
23 haven't formed opinion on that.

24 Q. And similarly, on page 8 Mr. Trende refers
25 to movement of citizens or voters to repair precinct

1 splits and you haven't analyzed or formed an opinion
2 about that either, have you?

3 A. No, yeah.

4 MR. GORE: Let's go off the record here
5 for a moment.

6 (A recess was taken.)

7 MR. GORE: Dr. Imai, did you discuss your
8 deposition with anyone during the break?

9 THE WITNESS: No.

10 MR. GORE: Dr. Imai, thank you for your
11 attentiveness today. I have no further questions.
12 I'm now passing the witness.

13 Andrew or Ms. Crum, anyone have questions
14 for Dr. Imai?

15 MS. CRUM: This is Liz Crum. No, we have
16 no questions on behalf of the Election Commission
17 defendants.

18 MR. MATHIAS: This is Andrew Mathias, on
19 behalf of the House Defendants. I have no
20 questions.

21 MR. CEPEDA: Thank you. I guess, I have a
22 few questions.

23 EXAMINATION

24 BY MR. CEPEDA:

25 Q. Dr. Imai, just a second. Dr. Imai, you

1 testified that you drafted a single report on the
2 Congressional map in this case, right?

3 A. There is only one final report, yes.

4 Q. So from the time that you started working
5 on simulations having to do with the Congressional
6 map you meant those to form part of the same report,
7 right?

8 A. Right, right.

9 Q. And did you mention at some point an early
10 draft included simulations that had to do with the
11 benchmark map, right?

12 A. Right, I think there may have some
13 simulation results.

14 Q. Yeah, and it sounded like you mentioned
15 that you may have discussed that draft with your
16 lawyers, right?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. With me, for example?

19 A. Yeah, I think you and I know Patricia was
20 there, Ms. Yan was there, and there may have been
21 some others.

22 Q. I've got it. And the lawyers or can I
23 recall we gave you our impressions and shared our
24 thoughts of what we were seeing?

25 A. Right.

1 MR. GORE: Object to the form.

2 BY MR. CEPEDA:

3 Q. And at some point I believe you testified
4 those simulations involving the benchmark plan got
5 cut from later drafts, right?

6 A. That's correct.

7 Q. But you didn't share those drafts with
8 anyone besides plaintiffs counsel in this lawsuit or
9 their staff, right?

10 A. That's correct.

11 Q. Dr. Imai, earlier Mr. Gore asked you
12 whether you had looked at any maps proposed by the
13 public and you noted that you don't even know what
14 those maps are; am I right?

15 A. Right. I did not -- yeah, I don't know
16 what they are.

17 Q. Is it possible that you could have looked
18 at other maps that were not enacted at some point
19 even if you don't recognize them now by name or
20 label?

21 A. Oh, hum. Yeah, I don't -- you know, I
22 don't recall looking at them. I guess that's --
23 but, you know, that's based on my recollection.

24 Q. That's fine. Thank you. But were any
25 un-enacted maps discussed in your final report?

1 A. No, I look at the enacted plan.

2 Q. Thank you. You answered my next question.

3 So Dr. Imai, you base your simulation
4 constraints on the published South Carolina
5 guidelines for the House and Senate, right?

6 A. Yeah, I don't know whether they are
7 published but those two guidelines that were given
8 to me.

9 Q. And in those two guidelines was there any
10 indication, for example, that core preservation
11 should be prioritized over other criteria?

12 A. No. I believe that it was listed as
13 additional constraint in Senate guideline I think
14 and may not be even directly mentioned in the House
15 guideline or at least it was not priority, listed as
16 a priority.

17 Q. Thank you. And you testified -- well, why
18 did you choose not to incorporate core preservation,
19 if you can explain again?

20 A. Right. So the goal of my analysis, the
21 entire report, the goal of the entire report was to
22 examine whether race played a significant role in
23 drawing district boundaries of the enacted plan and,
24 if so, how that happened. And to do that I need to
25 isolate the impact of race, like the role that race

1 played from other traditional redistricting criteria
2 and some of the rules in the -- mentioned in the
3 guideline.

4 If I incorporate any product does not
5 have to be benchmark plan, but if I incorporate any
6 plan in my simulation analysis, it will basically
7 carry all the factors that went into that particular
8 plan. So in order to isolate the race as a factor I
9 did not use this through my analysis that I did not
10 use any plan including the previous plan.

11 Q. Thank you. Now, you recall Mr. Gore asked
12 you some questions about the use of partisanship
13 data in your simulation, right?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. And you explained that you didn't do
16 any -- you didn't use partisanship information; is
17 that right?

18 A. Right.

19 Q. And we just covered this, but you read the
20 guidelines, right?

21 A. Uh-huh, yes, I did.

22 Q. Did anything in the guidelines suggest to
23 you that your simulation should have accounted for
24 Nancy Mace's election chances, for example?

25 A. I didn't see any mention of that. Yeah, I

1 did not see any specific instruction about use of
2 election outcomes.

3 Q. Did anything suggest to you that it was
4 important for the map makers to enact a map that
5 favored Republicans?

6 A. I don't analyze intent of map drawer so I
7 can't, you know, say what they have thought about
8 but the guideline didn't specify, you know, specific
9 use of electoral outcome or electoral chance of
10 politicians and that wasn't, you know, even -- a
11 political consideration wasn't an additional
12 consideration and so I took other more traditional
13 redistricting criteria as priority.

14 MR. CEPEDA: Thank you, Dr. Imai. I have
15 no more questions.

16 EXAMINATION

17 BY MR. GORE:

18 Q. I have just a couple of questions of
19 redirect, Dr. Imai.

20 A. Okay.

21 Q. Now, you said you haven't attempted to
22 analyze the intent or motives of the map drawer or
23 legislators, correct?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. And so you don't have an opinion one way

1 or the other as to whether the map drawer or the
2 legislators considered politics even if politics is
3 not in the guidelines, correct?

4 A. That's right. I don't have any opinion on
5 that.

6 Q. Do you have a view or opinion on whether
7 the map drawer or the legislators considered Nancy
8 Mace's reelection prospect whether or not that's
9 listed in the guidelines?

10 A. No, I don't have any opinion on that.

11 Q. And do you have any opinion or view on
12 whether the map drawer or legislators wanted a plan
13 that would elect six Republicans regardless of
14 whether that's in the guidelines?

15 A. I don't have any opinion on that.

16 Q. And Dr. Imai, is keeping Charleston in a
17 single district anywhere in the guidelines?

18 A. I don't think so, there is no specific
19 counties being mentioned.

20 Q. How about keeping Richland in a single
21 district?

22 A. I don't think so.

23 Q. And how about keeping District 6's BVAP
24 between 45 percent and 50 percent?

25 A. Those numbers are not specifically

1 mentioned but the VRA consideration is listed as one
2 of the principles that should be followed.

3 Q. And you don't have a view, do you, as to
4 whether a District 6 between 45 percent and
5 50 percent BVAP complies with the VRA, right?

6 A. I'm not a lawyer so I don't make legal
7 judgment.

8 Q. And you haven't conducted any racially
9 polarized voting analysis in this case, correct?

10 A. No, that's right. I did not conduct
11 racial polarize analysis.

12 MR. GORE: Thank you, Dr. Imai. I have no
13 further questions.

14 MR. CEPEDA: I think that might be it.
15 That's it unless Liz or Andrew -- I've spoken out of
16 turn but I hope not.

17 MR. MATHIAS: I'm not going to disappoint
18 you. No questions.

19 THE COURT REPORTER: Dr. Imai, will you
20 read and sign? If so, where can we email that?

21 MR. CEPEDA: He will and you can send it
22 to me.

23 THE COURT REPORTER: To you, okay.

24 All right. Mr. Gore, regular turnaround
25 which is the 22nd; is that correct?

1 MR. GORE: What can you do as an expedited
2 turnaround?

3 THE COURT REPORTER: So I can get it to
4 you by Monday or do you need it before that? I can
5 also provide you with a rough draft.

6 MR. GORE: Yeah, Monday would be fine and
7 we are happy to take a rough too, I guess.

8 THE COURT REPORTER: Okay.

9 Mr. Cepeda, would you also like it
10 expedited and a rough draft?

11 MR. CEPEDA: Monday would be good for me
12 and we can work the details.

13 THE COURT REPORTER: I don't know what you
14 mean. Do you want a rough tomorrow or no?

15 MR. CEPEDA: I would like the rough too,
16 sure.

17 THE COURT REPORTER: Okay. Do you want
18 your copy Monday too?

19 MR. CEPEDA: I don't need it by Monday.
20 Does that have any additional cost?

21 THE COURT REPORTER: Yes, it does.

22 MR. CEPEDA: So when would I get the
23 regular?

24 THE COURT REPORTER: That would be the
25 22nd.

1 MR. CEPEDA: No, we want it before that so
2 I'll take it Monday as well.

3 THE COURT REPORTER: Okay.

4 Ms. Crum?

5 MS. CRUM: We do not need a transcript.

6 THE COURT REPORTER: Okay.

7 Mr. Mathias?

8 MR. MATHIAS: I guess it is peer pressure,
9 but we will take it Monday.

10 THE COURT REPORTER: And do you want a
11 rough?

12 MR. MATHIAS: Yes.

13 THE COURT REPORTER: Okay. Thank you.

14 (The deposition concluded at 4:32 p.m.)

15 (The witness, after having been advised of
16 his right to read and sign this transcript, does not
17 waive that right.)

18

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, Solange Ruiz-Uribe, Notary Public for the State of South Carolina at Large, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true, accurate, and complete record.

I further certify that I am neither related to nor counsel for any party to the cause pending or interested in the events thereof.

Witness my hand, I have hereunto affixed my official seal this 8th day of August, 2022 at Fort Mill, York County, South Carolina.



Solange Ruiz-Uribe

My Commission expires

February 2, 2027

The South Carolina State Confvs.McMaster/Alexander

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I N D E X

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WITNESS EXAMINATION

KOSUKE IMAI, PhD

4 1

EXAMINATION

BY MR. GORE

4 3

EXAMINATION

BY MR. CEPEDA

177 23

EXAMINATION

BY MR. GORE

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SIGNATURE OF DEPONENT

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

187 1

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1 1 Adriel Cepeda

2 2 acepedaderieux@aclu.org

3 3 August 15, 2022

4 4 RE: South Carolina State Conference Of The NAACP And Scott,
Taiwan v. McMaster, Henry, Et Al.

5 5 8/8/2022, Kosuke Imai, PhD (#5350506)

6 6 The above-referenced transcript is available for
7 7 review.

8 8 Within the applicable timeframe, the witness should
9 9 read the testimony to verify its accuracy. If there are
10 10 any changes, the witness should note those with the
11 11 reason, on the attached Errata Sheet.

12 12 The witness should sign the Acknowledgment of
13 13 Deponent and Errata and return to the deposing attorney.
14 14 Copies should be sent to all counsel, and to Veritext at
15 15 cs-southeast@veritext.com

16 16

17 17 Return completed errata within 30 days from
18 18 receipt of testimony.

19 19 If the witness fails to do so within the time
20 20 allotted, the transcript may be used as if signed.

21 21

22 22 Yours,

23 23 Veritext Legal Solutions

24 24

25 25

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1 1 South Carolina State Conference Of The NAACP And Scott, Taiwan v.
Mcmaster, Henry, Et Al.

2 2 Kosuke Imai, PhD (#5350506)

3 3 E R R A T A S H E E T

4 4 PAGE_____ LINE_____ CHANGE_____

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21 1 REASON_____

22 2 _____

23 3 _____

24 4 Kosuke Imai, PhD Date

25 5 _____

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1 1 South Carolina State Conference Of The NAACP And Scott, Taiwan v.
Mcmaster, Henry, Et Al.

2 2 Kosuke Imai, PhD (#5350506)

3 3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DEPONENT

4 4 I, Kosuke Imai, PhD, do hereby declare that I

5 5 have read the foregoing transcript, I have made any

6 6 corrections, additions, or changes I deemed necessary as

7 7 noted above to be appended hereto, and that the same is

8 8 a true, correct and complete transcript of the testimony

9 9 given by me.

10 0

11 1 _____

12 2 Kosuke Imai, PhD Date

13 3 *If notary is required

14 4 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS

15 5 _____ DAY OF _____, 20____.

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17 7

18 8 _____

19 9 NOTARY PUBLIC

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South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure

Part V. Depositions and Discovery

Court Rule 30

(e) Submission to Witness; Changes; Signing.

When the testimony is fully transcribed the deposition shall be submitted to the witness for examination and shall be read to or by him unless such examination and reading are waived by the witness and by the parties. Any changes in form or substance which the witness desires to make shall be entered upon the deposition by the officer with a statement of the reasons given by the witness for making them. The deposition shall then be signed by the witness, unless the parties by stipulation waive the signing or the witness is ill or cannot be found or refuses to sign. If the deposition is not signed by the witness within 30 days of its submission to him, the officer shall sign it and state on the record the fact of the waiver or of the illness or absence of the witness or the fact of the refusal to sign together with the reason, if any, given therefor; and the deposition may then be used as fully as though signed unless on a motion to suppress under Rule 32(d)(4) the court holds

that the reasons given for the refusal to sign
require rejection of the deposition in whole or in
part.

DISCLAIMER: THE FOREGOING CIVIL PROCEDURE RULES
ARE PROVIDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.
THE ABOVE RULES ARE CURRENT AS OF APRIL 1,
2019. PLEASE REFER TO THE APPLICABLE STATE RULES
OF CIVIL PROCEDURE FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION.

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COMPANY CERTIFICATE AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Veritext Legal Solutions represents that the foregoing transcript is a true, correct and complete transcript of the colloquies, questions and answers as submitted by the court reporter. Veritext Legal Solutions further represents that the attached exhibits, if any, are true, correct and complete documents as submitted by the court reporter and/or attorneys in relation to this deposition and that the documents were processed in accordance with our litigation support and production standards.

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